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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2 Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

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JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street.
☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

S. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on the square near the Presbyterian Church. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. [June 9, 1865.

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Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

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RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
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Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20.'65.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS for sale at the *Inquirer* office. A full supply of Deeds, Leases, Articles of Agreement &c,

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1868. VOLUME 41: NO. 3.

Bedford Inquirer.

MESSAGE OF JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania,

TO THE LEGISLATURE, JANUARY 8, 1868.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—Before performing the customary and constitutional duty of transmitting to you information of the affairs of the Commonwealth, and recommending such measures to your consideration as are deemed necessary and expedient, it affords me great gratification to tender to you my most friendly greetings on your assembling at the Seat of Government, and to welcome you to the council chambers of the State.

Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the Beneficent Author of all good for the continued prosperity and well-being which every where prevails, for the abundance which has crowned the labors of the husbandman, for the general health with which we have been so signally favored, and for all the enjoyments of peace, contentment and happiness within our borders.

Our country has just emerged from the trials and dangers of an unrighteous rebellion and entered upon a period of important politicai struggle arising therefrom. Being convened as the representatives of a confiding constituency grave duties and responsibilities devolve upon you to so legislate upon the great and manifold interests committed to your charge as best to subserve the welfare of the people and advance the honor of the State. The fullest confidence is entertained that your deliberations will result beneficially and your public duties be faithfully discharged; and on my part, permit me to give you assurances of zealous cooperation in all your labors calculated to promote the general welfare.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the Legislature is the consideration of the public finances. Such action should be taken for the provision of funds to defray the current expenses of the Government, the preservation of the credit of the Commonwealth, and the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, as circumstances shall be found to require. These objects are of the highest importance and claim the first attention of the Representatives of the people.

FINANCES.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1866, was.....		$1,741,033 27
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867.....		5,423,330 07
Loan for the redemption of the over-due bonds.....		23,000,000 00
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable.....		41,32 00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867		30,205,395 34
Payments, viz:		
Ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867.....	$4,583,696 99	
Loans, &c. redeem'd	20,918,829 89	
Depreciated funds, unavailable.....	41,032 00	
		25,543,558 88
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1867,		4,661,836 46
Of which the Treasurer reports as applicable to the payment of over-due loans, the sum of		2,937,978 55
Balance		1,723,857 91
Amount of the State debt on Nov. 30, 1866.....		$35,622,052 16
Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans...	$25,311,180 00	
5 per cent. loans...	12,104,025 20	
4½ per cent. loans..	175,000 00	
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation.....	96,625 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates,.....	44 67	
Total outstanding...	37,904,409 77	
From which deduct am't in Treasury applicable to the payment of over-due loans.....	2,939,978 55	
		34,766,431 22
Amount redeemed during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1867.....		855,620 94

That the operations of the sinking fund may be clearly understood, the following "recapitulation" is quoted from the report of the Commissioners for the year ending Sept. 3, 1867:

Balance in sinking fund, Sept. 3, 1867.....		$2,752,351 77
Receipts in fund for year ending Sept. 3, 1867.....		3,355,810 69
		6,108,162 46
Disbursements:		
Paid Interest.....	$2,575,330 55	
Loans redeemed	1,794,562 50	
Premiums.....	275 00	
Domestic creditors ...	75 00	
		4,370,250 05
Balance in fund.....		1,737,912 41

By the 6th section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest, and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts amounts to.....	$489,178 17
Interest paid in February and August, 1867.....	169,245 00
Balance on hand.....	319,933 17
Public debt, Nov. 30, 1867.....	$34,766,431 22
Assets in Treasury, viz:	
Bonds of the Pennsylvania railroad company..... $6,500,000 00	
Bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company 3,500,000 00	
Interest on bonds of the Phil'a. & Erie railroad company 1,400,000 00	
Cash in Treasury... 1,723,857 91	
	13,123,857 91
Liabilities in excess of assets.....	21,642,573 31

The above assets will be available as follows:

By the act of May 16, 1867, the Pennsylvania railroad company are to pay on the above bonds, $100,000 a year until July 31, 1890, when one million of the residue shall fall due, and one million annually thereafter, without interest, until the whole is paid, which will be in the year 1895.

By the act of March 7, 1861, the $3,500,000 of bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad were surrendered to that company, upon the deposit of four millions of dollars of their bonds as collateral security for the payment of the original bonds, and a mortgage of four millions of dollars was also given by the company to secure their payment. These bonds are to be paid in forty years from date of issue, and will mature A. D. 1901.

There is always a discrepancy in announcing the reduction of the State debt, between the annual proclamation of the Governor and report of the State Treasurer, arising from the fact that the sinking fund year terminates on the first Monday in September and the fiscal year of the Treasury on the 30th of November. To prevent complications of accounts and annual explanations I recommend that the termination of the sinking fund year be made the same as that of the Treasury.

The promptitude with which citizens of Pennsylvania come forward last April and took the whole amount of the twenty-three million loan, (the bids being for upwards of thirty-three millions,) may be considered a most auspicious circumstance in the financial history of the State, and indicates unbounded confidence in the good faith and substantial credit of the Commonwealth, The foregoing statement of the finances is set forth with pleasure, in consequence of their flourishing condition.

In addition thereto, the balance in favor of the General Government for Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax levied in the several States for war purposes and for cash from the United States, amounting, in all, to nearly two millions of dollars, has been settled in full by the allowance of claims for extraordinary expenses incurred by the State during the war.

In consequence of the lapse of time since the remaining claims were contracted, the want of sufficient vouchers and explanations, and the difficulty of finding the parties, some of them being dead by whom they should be made, render their settlement difficult, and in many instances, doubtful, the accomplishment of which will, however, be vigorously pursued and the results laid before the Legislature.

Passing from this general review of the finances of the State, I cannot permit some of the most prominent ideas connected with them to pass unnoticed, because they clearly indicate the path of duty in the discharge of the Executive trust. It is deemed proper to call your attention to the fact that during the entire year a very large sum of money is in the keeping of the State Treasurer. This sum has not at any time for years been less than a million of dollars and at present amounts to considerably over four Millions of dollars. That it is unnecessary that the greater portion of this money should be kept in the Treasury to meet the ordinary demands upon it is obvious; and that it should be withdrawn from circulation is certainly a detriment to the business of the community. A contraction to the amount of several millions, as at present, cannot fail to make its impression upon those engaged in mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, mining and all other kinds of employments. This money, I am informed upon good authority, can be loaned, with ample security for its re-payment when needed, for certain specified periods, at a reasonable rate of interest, and the proceeds placed in the Treasury for the benefit of the State, which would not only be beneficial to the tax payers, by increasing the public revenue, but also enlarge the accommodations for business purposes. If this plan were adopted, the withdrawal of the circulating medium, by the payment of taxes, would be so brief that it would not materially effect the public welfare. The fund thus acquired could be added to the sinking fund, and would materially aid in the reduction of the Stat debt.

A glance at the condition of the Treasury will show that at least four millions of dollars might now be loaned, and at four per cent. would realize the handsome sum of $160,000 per annum. Or nearly the whole amount of the balance now in the Treasury might be rendered productive by being invested in the bonds of the State, bearing six per cent. interest, even though purchased at a premium. Or, it might be invested in United States interest bearing bonds which would be available at any moment a necessity might arise for the use of the funds. If that amount were exchanged at par for United States ten-forty bonds, bearing five per cent. interest in gold, the product would be at the rate of $200,000 per annum, in gold, or, at the present value of gold, $266,000 in currency. Besides, the funds would not become "depreciated and unavailable" by long continuance in the Treasury. A law for this purpose could be passed, specifying the method by which the unneeded money of the Treasury may be loaned, authorizing and empowering the State Treasurer, and such others as you may designate, to execute, or carry out, its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the fact that the salary of the State Treasurer, now only seventeen hundred dollars, is entirely disproportioned to the duties and responsibilities of that officer, and that the amount of the bond, eighty thousand dollars, given by him to the State, is equivalent to no security at all, under the present system of placing, unconditionally, the entire funds of the State in his hands. The only security is the incorruptible honesty and integrity of the Treasurer. Suppose that when there is in his keeping millions of dollars the incumbent of that office should be tempted to become a defaulter! How easily could he secure to his bondsmen the amount for which they would legally be liable to the State and appropriate the balance to himself! For years, it seems to me, the Treasury of the State has stood, as it were, upon a volcano. Examples all around us show the fallibility of man, and how frequently and easily he is swerved from the path of rectitude and honor. Even many of those in the most elevated positions and enjoying the highest confidence of the public, are often found to yield to the temptations that surround them. The desire for the rapid accumulation of wealth; the thousands of schemes presented to excite the cupidity of human nature, at the looseness of public morals, engendered by the escape of the guilty from punishment, have so demoralized public sentiment that it may be considered a wonder—almost a miracle—that Pennsylvania has so long escaped from the calamity that might at any time have happened, or that may hereafter happen, by the robbery of her Treasury, and render the suspension of the payment of the interest upon the State debt, for a time, inevitable.

In the performance of my duty, I have forewarned the Legislature of a danger as respects her finances, of no common magnitude. It remains for it to determine whether this danger shall be averted by prompt and efficient legislation and the Treasury guarded against the occurrence of so great a calamity.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of the Common Schools exhibits a full view of our excellent system of public instruction, which is widely diffusing its blessings by securing a sound and substantial education to all the children of the State. A brief summary will give an idea of the immense proportions it has attained and the vast amount of usefulness of which it is capable.

At the close of the year the number of school districts in the State was 1,889; the number of schools, 13,435; graded schools, 2,147; school directors, 11,554; county, city and borough superintendents, 68; teachers, 16,623; pupils, 789,389; the cost of tuition, $3,528,065.70; building, $1,262,798 68; contingencies, $790,675 33; tuition, building and contingencies, $5,081,539 71; and the amount expended for all purposes relating to schools, $5,160,750 17.

Your attention is particularly invited to the want of uniformity and constant change of books in the public schools. These are matters of serious inconvenience and needless expense to the poor, and might easily be remedied by judicious legislation.

The chief aim of our system of common schools is to place the advantages of an education within the reach of all the children of the Commonwealth, and when it is considered that intelligence and virtue are the principal safegards of our free institutions, this system earnestly claims the fostering care and wise guidance of the Lgislature.

The graded schools have largely increased during the past year. The system established by the State was designed, not only to furnish instruction to our youth in the elements of knowledge, butwherever practicable, to impart to them in education in the higher branches of learning. The multiplication of grammar and high schools should, therefore, receive every encouragement, for they are necessary to perfect the system and enable the State to avail itself of that talent which is born in the cottages of the poor quite as frequently as in the palaces of the rich.

Good schools cannot exist without good teachers, and good teacherscan only be obtained by using the proper means to prepare them. Recognizing these facts, the Legislature of 1857 passed a general Normal school law, dividing the State into twelve districts, and looking forward to the establishment, in each of them, of a Normal school. According to the provisions of this law four of these schools are now organized, the prosperous condition of which is exemplified by the fact that two thousand one hundred and eighty-five students attended them during the past year, of whom forty-six graduated.

Fourteen colleges and thirty-two academies have made reports to the School Department during the past year. Such institutions supply a great public want, as the common school system is not competent to perform the whole work of popular education. A State requires men of generous culture in all the walks of life, as well as in the profession of teaching, and the perfection of the system of public school instruction is one of the wisest and noblest objects of legislation. All of the different institutions of learning would be strengthened and their usefulness increased by bringing them together in a closer union, which possibly can be best accomplished by the creation of a general Department of Education.

Serious complaints have been made concerning the neglect of the education of the children in the alms ond poor houses of some of the counties of the State. They are permitted to grow up in idleness and ignorance, and when sent upon the world to earn a living are better prepared to receive lessons of vice than those of usefulness. The directors of these institutions should be compelled, by law, to send such children to the common schools, or provide proper schools for them, and it should be made the duty of common school superintendents to supervise and enforce the execution of the law.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

The last annual report of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools was made up to include the 30th of November, 1866. The appropriation for that year, extending from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867, was insufficient to cover the expenses of the whole year, and consequently those of December, 1866, were unpaid. The next appropriation, under the present law, extends from January 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868. It was, therefore, determined that there was no legal authority to apply any part of it to the payment of expenses prior to January, 1867; hence those incurred in December, 1866, amounting to $31,049 77, remain unpaid.

Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, who was appointed Superintendent by my predecessor, continued in office until May 1, 1867, when, under the act of April 9, 1867, I appointed Colonel George F. M'Farland, Superintendent, Rev. C. Cornforth, Inspector and Examiner, and Mrs. E. W. Hutter, Assistant, who at once entered upon the discharge of their duties by visiting and re-organizing the schools, correcting abuses which had crept into the local management of some of them, and in settling arrearages, which was done with zeal, fidelily, and commendable promptitude.

The present Superintendent reports the expenditures for the eleven months ending November 30, 1867, as follows:

Education and maintenance.....	$341,889 85
Partial relief.....	210 00
Clothing furnished 1,988 children, in advanced schools	37,187 83
Making and repairing clothing, freight, &c,.....	8,350 74
General expenses,.....	6,781 60
Total amount from Jan. 1, to Dec. 1, 1867.....	394,420 02

The expense for the six months, from Dec. 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868, are estimated by the Superintendent, as follows:

Education and maintenance of 1,850 children, in advanced schools, at $140 per annum.....	$129,500 00
Education and maintenance for 500 children in primary schools, at $125 per annum.....	31,250 00
Education and maintenance of 1,050 children in "Homes," at $105 per annum.....	55,125 00
Clothing 1,850 children, at $25 per annum.....	23,125 00
Transferring pupils, salaries, &c.....	3,975 00
Estimate for 6 months, ending June 1, 1868.....	242,975 00
Total actual and estimated expenses for seventeen months, from Jan. 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868	$637,395 02
Or, at the rate of $449,925 80 pr. an. From which deduct total amount appropriated for 17 months, at $250,000 per annum.....	495,833 33
And a deficit for seventeen months is shown, of	141,561 69
Or, at the rate of $99,925 80 pr. an. Add the amount due for Dec., 1866,	31,049 77
And it exhibits the total deficit from Dec. 1, 1866, to June 1, 1868, to be provided for by special appropriation.....	172,611 46

I do not deem it inappropriate here to state that if the bill which passed the House at the last session had become a law, making an appropriation of $450,000 per annum for the orphans' schools, it would have been sufficient to have paid the total expenses.

The estimates for the year ending June 1st, 1869, will be found fully set forth in the report of the Superintendent. From that report it will also be seen that there are in operation thirty nine orphan schools and homes, having in charge an average of two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one pupils, for the year ending November 30, 1867, at an average cost of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-three cents per annum.

These schools have doubtless reached their maximum numbers. Sixteen years being the age at which the orphans cease to be chargeable to the State, and they will henceforward decrease in the following ratio, viz: 374 will reach that age in 1868, 329 in 1869, 348 in 1870, 403 in 1871, 479 in 1872, 460 in 1873, 416 in 1874, and 344 in 1875, after which there probably will not be more than 500 remaining in the schools. Should the term be reduced to fifteen years, as has been proposed by some, fully one-fifth of the number now in the schools would enter upon trades or business within the present year.

No calculation can furnish an estimate of the benefits and blessings that are constantly flowing from these institutions. Thousands of orphan children are enjoying their parental care, moral culture, and educational training, who otherwise would have suffered poverty and want, and been left to grow up in idleness and neglect. Many a widow's heart has been gladdened by the protection, comfort and religious solicitude extended to her fatherless offspring, and thousands are the prayers devoutly uttered for those who have not been xunmindful of them in the time of their affliction. In making the generous disposition it has done for these destitute and helpless orphans, the Legislature deserves and receives the heartiest thanks of every good citizen, all of whom will cordially approve a continuance of that benificence. In shielding, protecting and educating the children of our dead soldiers the Legislature is nobly performing its duty. Those children are not the mere objects of our charity, or pensioners upon our bounty; but the wards of the Commonwealth, and have just claims, earned by the blood of their fathers, upon its support and guardianship which can only be withheld at the sacrifice of philanthropy, honor, patriotism, State pride, and every principal of humanity.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The act of Congress of July 2, 1862, granted land scrip to the several States, to be appropriated to the maintenance of colleges whose leading object it shall be to give instruction in the sciences which minister to agriculture and the mechanic arts. By the rule of apportionment, adopted by Congress, 700,000 acres fell to the share of this Commonwealth. The act of Assembly of February 19, 1867, appropriated the benefit of the whole of that grant to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, which has thereby become subject to the supervision and guardianship of the State. I therefore invite your attention to the organization and condition of that institution, as exhibited by the president of the board of trustees, in his report for the year 1867, which will be laid before you. The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to sell the land scrip have completed the sales, which amount to $439,186 80. In accordance with the act of Assembly, the one-tenth of the proceeds has been applied to the purchase of sites for "Model and Experimental Farms, and the residue invested as follows: $126,000 in United States 5-20 bonds; $20,000 in Pennsylvania war loan, and $235,000 in the Pennsylvania bonds of 1867.

The college has been thoroughly re-organized in order to make it fully respond to the objects and requirements of the act of Congress and to the educational interests of the industrial classes, and to meet these ends it now gives courses of instruction in general science, agriculture, mechanical and civil engineering, metallurgy and mining, ancient and modern languages, and military tactics, employing a faculty comprising six professors and two instructors in the college department and three instructors in the grammar school. This important educational enterprise in the interests of agriculture and the mechanical arts deserves favorable consideration.

MILITARY.

An adequate preparation in time of peace is a preservative against the probabilities and contingencies of war. This oft repeated axiom was not sufficiently realized before the rebellion, for, when it broke out, it found the nation wholly unprepared. Had it been otherwise, the war which continued through a period of four years, and cost the country millions of treasure, hundreds of thousands of lives, and an incalculable amount of sufferring and want, would have been of comparatively short duration, if not crushed in its incipiency. That war, however, has not been without its useful lessons. It has taught the necessity of adhering to principles in practice which we have heretofoac only acknowledged in theory. It has trained many thousands of our young men in the science of arms and infused among them a spirit of military ardor which may safely be relied on in any future emergency, and paved the way for the establishment of military organizations that will prove a safeguard and honor to the State. The Legislature, availing itself of these facts, should adopt a liberal and effective system for increasing and regulating the volunteer militia. The law of 1864, though excellent in many respects, does not meet the requirements of the times, and alterations and amendments are needed before it can accomplish all the contemplated and desired objects. The minimum of men necessary to form a company is entirely too high, and in many places where smaller companies would be formed, it is impossible to raise them in accordance with the ratio established by the act. From the report of the Adjutant General, it will be seen that there are now but thirty eight uniformed companies in the State, comprising only about three thousand men, whilst the suggested amendments, which should be made as early as possible, would increase these organizations to any desirable extent, and tend to renew and keep alive in our soldiers the proud memories of the service and to preserve the military ardor born of our recent struggles for national existence.

NEW ARSENAL.

The necessity for a new arsenal, affording a place of safe deposit for ordnance, ordnance stores and a magazine, is so obvious as to require nothing more on my part than to call your attention to the subject, and to ask that authority be given and an appropriation made for the purchase of a site and for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose indicated.

REYNOLD'S MONUMENT.

Agreeably to the requirements of the act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor to transfer to the Reynold's Monument Committee unserviceable and condemned ordnance," approved March 7, 1867, I caused the ordnance in the arsenal to be inspected and turned over to the committee for the purpose indicated five condemned six pounder brass cannon, weighing in the aggregate three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight pounds.

HISTORY.

In 1864 the Legislature made an appropriation for the purpose of having prepared and published a complete history of the military operations of the State in reference to the late war. My predecessor appointed Samuel P. Bates, Esq., for the purpose of consummating the provisions of that act, who proceeded to collect the necessary materials and to prosecute the work.

Although the country has again been restored to peace, the people continue to feel a deep interest in all that relates to the struggle which so recently convulsed the nation. In the prosecution of the war Pennsylvania, always among the first to answer the country's call, gave additional evidences of her devotion to liberty and to the nation's glory. Over three hundred and sixty thousand of her sons stood in the ranks of the Union army. Many have fallen, and nearly thirty thousand by wounds and disease received in the field repose in death. To commemorate their heroism, to preserve their names and perpetuate the record of their deeds are among the objects of the work in progress. In its pages will be found an account of each and every military organization of the State; the officers and men of whom they were composed, the name of every individual, with his place of residence, time of muster, date of discharge, and the special acts by which he was distinguished, as well of the dead as those who have survived.

TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Transportation, created during the war, has accomplished its purpose, and ceased to exist by the determination of the Legislature, expressed in the appropriation bill, approved April 11, 1867. The report of the Superintendent shows that for the year ending November 30, 1867, the whole number of claims settled and paid was eight hundred and eighty-two. These were for the disinterment of the bodies of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers on distant battle-fields and transportation to the homes of their relatives, and the total expenditures were thirty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty cents. There remain unsettled one hundred and twenty three claims, amounting to about four thousand dollars, for the payment of which and some unsettled transportation, an appropriation of four thousand five hundred dollars will be required.

All the papers and business of the Department have been transferred to the office of the Adjutant General.

STATE AGENCY.

During the war a State Agency, for the examination, adjustment and collection, free of expense, of military claims, was established at Washington, for the maintenance of which the Legislature, with commendable liberality, has annually made the necessary appropriations.

In January last, Col. John H. Stewart, of Allegheny county, was appointed Agent, and Lieut. Col. Wm. A. Cook, Assistant. After a faithful and efficient performance of its duties until 31st of October, Col. Stewart resigned in consequence of domestic afflictions, when Col. Cook was promoted to fill the position, and Lieut. Col. J. Copelan, appointed Assistant.

During the year ending December 15, 1867, one thousand seven hundred and eighteen claims have been settled, and three hundred and twenty-one Treasury certificates collected, amounting to $241,669 43. Two thousand one hundred and twenty nine new cases remain unsettled, the most of which will probably be settled by the 30th of June next, at which period the appropriation terminates. When this is exhausted, the Department will have doubtless fulfilled its mission, and the documents and papers can be transferred to the Adjutant General's office.

CEMETERIES.

The reports of the commissioners appointed under the act of March 12, 1867, to investigate the transactions relating to certain cemeteries are herewith presented.

The work at the Gettysburg cemetery is progressing, but with less expedition than was contemplated, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring such blocks of marble as were required for statuary.

The appropriation of three thousand dollars to the cemetery at Antietam has been withheld, as it appears from the act of incorporation by the Legislature of Maryland and the resolutions of the board of trustees, that the rebel dead are to be interred within the enclosure and to be honored with the same memorials as the Union soldiers who are there buried.

The custom has ever prevailed to specially honor those in death who won special honor by meritorious lives. The monuments reared to the memory of departed worth bear ample testimony that our people have not been unmindful of this custom. But where were such memorials ever erected for men whose actions were infamous, and who perished in an ignoble cause? Who would glorify the treason of Benedict Arnold with such monuments as have arisen to the memory of Washington? Who would dare to insult the loyal heart of this nation by proposing to lay, side by side, in the same sepulchre, the body of the assassin Booth and that of Abraham Lincoln? No loyal man would take the heartless Wirz and the other demons that presided over the prison dens of cruelty, starvation and death, and the executed conspirators against the nation's chief, and deposit them in the same tomb with the patriotic men who sacrificed their lives in battling for "the right against the wrong." Yet it is proposed that the loyal States construct cemeteries for their heroic dead, and then desecrate them by the burial therein of those who prosecuted against the country a warfare which for its diabolical ferocity is without a parallel it the history of civilization, and even to erect monuments to their memory. Carry out this purpose and what inducement can be hereafter offered to the loyal citizen to fight against treason, when he feels assured that should he fall in battle the traitor's grave will be honored equally with his own?

The cause of the Union was a holy one, while that which opposed it must have been its converse. To one side alone the glory belongs. This was not a war of nations but of treason against loyalty. It was a contest of rebels who would have drained the life's blood of the government which had nurtured and protected them, against its patriotic sons who fought to save it from destruction. It was a war carried on by the defenders and promoters of oppression against the friends and lovers of liberty and their country's integrity.

While there is no reasonable objection to giving decent sepulture even to the rebel dead, those who consider them deserving of honorable testimonials may bestow them. It is our duty to render honor only to whom we believe honor is due.

MONUMENT TO DECEASED SOLDIERS OF THE NEXICAN WAR.

The commissioners appointed under an act of the Legislature, approved April 22, 1858, "to contract for, and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of citizens of Pennsylvania who were slain or lost their lives in the late war with Mexico," have contracted for the erection of a monument, in a prominent portion of the Capitol grounds, and the work is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The appropriation of $6,000, to which the commissioners are limited, is inadequate for the object contemplated. The lowest bid for the contract was $8,200. I join the commissioners, therefore, in requesting an additional appropriation of three thousand, to be used, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to complete the undertaking.

Your patriotism will doubtless give a favorable response to this request, and the enlightened people of the Commonwealth, rising above selfish and partisan feelings, will sanction such expenditure for the erection of this honorable memento. A State that has been prodigal of her millions in the employment of her physical resources and in the performance of every noble and disinterested act which philanthropy could suggest, cannot forget her gallant sons whose sufferings and sacrifices for their country have never been fully appreciated, and whose remains repose among strangers, in a foreign land, without a stone, however rude, to indicate their last resting places, or distinguish their graves from those of their fallen enemies.

BURIAL OF DECEASED SOLDIERS IN THE HARRISBURG CEMETERY.

A communication from the board of managers of the Harrisburg cemetery is herewith transmitted, to which your attention is invited. The subject of which it treats, relative to the burial of deceased soldiers during the late war, is worthy of legislative consideration.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, the Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, the Houses of Refuge, several Soldiers' Homes, and other similar charities, which have received aid from the State, are, according to the reports of the principals and superintendents, all, in their different spheres, accomplishing much good for the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they were established.

Detailed accounts of the affairs of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, and of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburg, will be found in the reports of the trustees and superintendents. Both these institutions, as well as others in the State for the care of insane, are crowded. The infirmaries for the hospital at Harrisburg, for which appropriation was made last year, with a large number of additional wards, have been erected, and will be ready for occupation during the winter. A liberal appropriation for the Western Hospital was devoted to the erection of buildings, on the Ohio river, seven miles below Pittsburg, known as the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane. The great increase of population renders necessary the establishment of other institutions of this kind. It is estimated that the ratio of the insane is one to every thousand persons, and on assuming the population of the State to be about three millions five hundred thousand, we have about three thousand five hundred insane. The hospitals in the State afford accommodation for only two thousand. Hence there are fifteen hundred for whom no provision is made, and many of them are languishing in the county prisons and almshouses.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

Pursuant to the first section of a joint resolution of the Legislature, approved on the 10th of April last, Hon. David Derrickson, W. Maclay Hall, Esq., and Wayne M'Veigh, Esq., were appointed to "revise, coliate and digest all such public acts and statutes of the civil code of this State, as are general and permanent in their nature." These gentlemen have commenced the work assigned them, and from which the following benefits are hoped to be derived:

First. The correction of the redundancies, omissions, repetitions and inconsistencies of the existing statutes.

Second. The framing of general laws as substitutes for the innumerable local statutes, which for many years have comprised the bulk of the acts of Assembly and occupied the attention of the Legislature to the detriment of general legislation.

Third. The conferring upon the courts many powers now exercised by the Legislature, and which, it is believed, will greatly relieve that body by decreasing the demand for special legislation and allowing ampler opportunity for the consideration of the public interests.

The gentlemen comprising the commission have prepared a large number of bills, most of which will be laid before you at an early day. The most important of these, which the commissioners, in harmony with my own views, are of the opinion should receive early and favorable action of the Legislature, are those relating to corporations, the poor, public highways, railroads, evidence and interest. The others, with, perhaps, a few exceptions, might be left unacted upon until entire work of revision is completed. The enactment of the bill on corporations into a law, at an early period of the session, would, doubtles, serve to prevent much legislation that might be called for on subjects which the bill itself contemplates and for which it makes

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1868.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the exclusion of our usual variety of news and reading matter, we publish this week, Governor Geary's Message. The Message is such as might be expected from an honest, straight-forward man, whose only aim, in the discharge of his official duty, is the greatest attainable prosperity of his State, and the highest good of her people. The attention of the legislature is plainly called to a great many abuses that have in the course of years crept into the conduct of affairs in various parts of the State and about the capital. Railroad matters, and the propriety and necessity for a General Railroad Law, are discussed without any evasion and the Governor shows clearly that he has not forgotten his promises nor the wishers of the people on this subject. It is a long time since we have had so plain and practical a calling of the attention of our legislators to the duties of their position. Not the least among the abuses, that have long prevailed without regard to party, for years, has been the large amount of the public money that has been permitted to lie in the hands of the state Treasurer, for all of which there was no adequate security, and from the use which the Treasurers have annually been realizing thousands and even hundreds of thousands of dollars that should have gone into the Treasury. The whole tenor of the message displays that practical common sense and integrity of purpose for which his Excellency the Governor has long been distinguished. We hope every citizen who feels any interest in the affairs of the state will give the message a careful and thorough perusal.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The last issue of the INQUIRER announced the organization of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and the nomination of Hon. E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, for speaker of the House, but up to the time we went to press the House remained unorganized. This was brought about by Free Railroad men, to the number of nine, who were not satisfied that the honorable gentleman named for that position could be trusted, and they determined to withhold their votes from him until the balance of the Free Railroad men would repudiate him or until they could secure such concessions for the measure as they felt warranted in asking.

John T. Richards, Esq. of this District, was of the number, and we give him all credit for consistency. Mr. Richards represents a district in which their is a unanimity of feeling on the subject of a Free Railroad law which does scarcely admit of an exception. We are satisfied that he had the best of reasons for supposing that Mr. Davis was in the interest of the Central and consequently antagonistic to this great measure. Mr. Richards is a conscientious man and would only follow when duty leads the way. The citizens of this district, as far as we have been able to learn their sentiments fully sustain these gentleman and hope he may ever have the courage to do what is right, fearless of the threats of the hirelings of any mammoth monopoly.

The following card explanatory of their course was placed on the record:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 10, 1868.

We, the undersigned, Republican members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having declined to attend the caucus of our party friends, held for the purpose of making nominations of persons to fill the offices of this House, and having up to this time withheld our support from the nominee of said caucus for the position of Speaker, desire to lay before this body our immediate constituents, and the people of the State, the reasons which have influenced our action.

We have been opposed to the election of the candidate for Speaker presented by the caucus above referred to, because we believed and still believe that the will of the people and the interests of the Republican party at this time, in this State, demand the election of a Speaker, with, among others, the following qualifications:

First. One who is in all respects free from responsible connection with the past legislation of this body, considered offensive by the people.

Second. One whose record and life show him to be in favor of reforming the abuses that have crept into the management of public affairs in this State; and of retrenching in all practicable ways the expenditures of the Commonwealth.

Third. One who has not been identified, in a way that would be likely to affect his official action, with any corporation in the State that has heretofore shown a disposition to monopolize privileges, to exercise powers not granted by charter, and to control legislation by improper influences.

Fourth. One who would so constitute the committees of this House and so direct its action as to carry into effect in good faith the will of the party to which we belong, as expressed at its late convention, held at Williamsport, in favor of the passage of a Free Railroad Law.

And judging the candidate for the Speakership favored by the majority of our party friends by his votes in this body, by his published remarks and speeches, and by his surroundings, we have not deemed him the person best qualified to meet the just expectations of the Republican voters of the State, or to give strength to that party organization which saved the country from disruption by war, and to which a patriotic people look for wise government in peace.

Our temporary separation from those with whom we have heretofore acted has been painful to us. The step was taken in the first place, from no feeling of disappointment or revenge, from no disposition to be factious, with no intention of becoming disorganizers, but we claim to have been actuated wholly by a high sense of duty to ourselves, to our constituents, and to the party whose best interests we have always tried to serve.

At no time has the thought been entertained by any of the undersigned of casting a single vote, under any possible circumstances, for the candidate supported by the party called Democratic.

Our whole purpose, from the beginning, has been to secure time for reflection on the part of the majority of our own party, hoping that on sober thought they would see the mistake they had made and hasten to correct it, and time for the people to so express themselves as that those who are but their servants could not help being made acquainted with their voice, and through it might be willing to yield to the popular demand. Minorities have responsibilities as well as majorities, and as such we feel that we have but discharged our duty.

In the hope that a change would be effected by a little delay, we have not been disappointed.

The candidate for the Speakership presented by the majority has not been withdrawn as we had hoped he would be, but he has given us such pledges and assurances that we feel we have gained substantially the object we aimed at, and that our course will be fully justified by the prudent and independent character of the legislation that the party in power in this House will enact during the present session.

Not having, therefore, any further end to gain that will justify a longer delay, and desiring that the House be organized as speedily as possible, that the public business may be transacted, we will bow respectfully to the will of the majority.

ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
J. BOYD ESPY,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT,
SAMUEL M'CAMANT,
JOHN T. RICHARDS,
GEO. R. RIDDLE,
DAVID L. SMITH,
H. S. WHARTON.

Davis, on taking the speakers chair, spoke as follows, in regard to the measure which these gentlemen had good reason to suppose he would endeavor to defeat:

"We should also have a general railroad law; a liberal, practical, comprehensive one, under whose operations capital would be invested to develope the immense resources of the State. Let the Legislature be true to what seems to be the almost universal demand of the people, of every section of the State, by taking away restrictions to the liberal system of internal commerce, get at the ways of guarding the rights of individual citizens, invite capital to come freely and develope our inexhaustible fields of iron, coal and other minerals, as well as the immense lumbering regions, and other sources of wealth and greatness. This can only be accomplished thoroughly, by giving the right to open every locality of the State, containing such sources of wealth to free and wholesome competition. That it may be properly understood I am in favor, and hope the House will speedily pass the much agitated and greatly needed free Railroad law."

A number of journals, we are led to believe, were instigated to attack these fearless champions of justice by improper influences, but where such influences were not brought to bear and the merits of the case were fully understood, they do recieve credit for their efforts to rid us of the Railroad monopolies. The following comments from the Philadelphia *Post* are in the proper spirit:

"In this case the responsibility appears to have been taken with good reason. We do not know that there was any proof, up to the delivery of his address, that Mr. Davis would not be found among the opponents of railroad reform—a reform which the Governor in his message declares necessary to the resources of the State, and one which the people unquestionably demand. Governor Geary said—"it will open new avenues to distant markets; improve the value of property; give new impulse to immigration, and add to our general prosperity. Other States have tried the experiment with satisfactory results, and there is no reason why Pennsylvania should be a laggard in the grand march of progress and improvement." So long as Mr. Davis was supposed to be an enemy of a law thus defined by the Governor, so universally called for by the people—so long as it was not positively certain that he was its friend—the seven bolters had justification for their course. If Mr. Davis has always been an earnest supporter of railroad reform, we can only regret that he allowed his position to be doubted; if he was in any way interested in the preservation of monopoly the public may now rejoice that he has frankly pledged himself to aid in its destruction. We are glad that the difficulty is at an end, and that the Legislature is ready to go to work, but if the bolt has helped the speedy passage of a general railroad law, we cannot think that the week has been wasted.

To all Men and Women of Pennsylvania.

A Convention of the Friends of Temperance will be held in the Court House, in Harrisburg, beginning ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF FEBRUARY, 1868, at ten o'clock in the morning, to continue so long as it may find business. Each person attending the Convention, who has purchased a ticket to Harrisburg at full rates at any station on The Pennsylvania Railroad, The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, or The Northern Central Railway, will receive at the Convention a *Free Return Ticket.* Return or Excursion tickets for One fare will be granted at the time of purchasing at any ticket office on the Reading Railroad, the East Pennsylvania, and the Lebanon Branch, to all persons who travel over these roads to attend the Convention.

All Churches, Colleges and Academies, all Temperance Socities, Divisions of Sons of Temperance, Temples of Honor and Temperance, Lodges of Good Templars, County Societies auxillary to the State Temperance Union, and all other friendly societies, whether herein named or not, are requested to have themselves represented by such a number of delegates as they may choose. All persons (whether delegates or not, who desire earnestly to combat the *Vice of Intemperance*, and that Temperance and Virtue shall prevail in the Commonwealth, are cordially invited to be present, to consult together, and devise ways and means for the labor of another year. The Convention, which met in February, 1867, did much good.

Under the auspices of The Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, 260 public Temperance meetings have been held, 28 auxilary County Societies have been formed, and more than 4800 names have been added to the Temperance Pledge. By the aid of this Organization, and the zeal and activity of the Sons of Temperance, Temples of Honor, Good Templars, and other Temperance Societies, more meetings have been held, more sermons and addresses delivered, more organizations formed, and names to the Pledge obtained, during the past year than during any one year of the past ten years. It is hoped that the Friends of Temperance will assemble in this Convention in greater numbers than before, so that the promoters of Vice and Immorality, who say, "Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth," may learn that the friends of Virtue and Religion are not appalled by opposition; but thanking God for past success, and trusting in His continued blessing, will labor on until their homes and firesides are free from the Demon of Intemperance.

The Pennsylvania State Temperance Union will hold its Annual Session in Harrisburg during the week of the Convention, for the Election of Officers and Managers. The Report of the Managers will be presented for discussion, and eloquent speakers will be present to enliven the occasion. All persons at the Convention and others (male and female) will have an opportunity to become members of the State Union, and all its auxillaries are requested to send delegates to this Annual Meeting as well as to the Convention.

On behalf of the Board of Managers of The Pennsylvania State Temperance Union.

JAMES BLACK, *President*,
Lancaster Pa.

W. M. NICHOLSON, *Resident Secretary*,
115 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞Hon. William D. Kelley, and Hon. Chas. O'Neil of the National House of Representatives and Hon. Alexander Stutzman and John T. Richards, Esq of the Pennavania Legislature will accept our thanks for public documents.

THE Matrimonial business has increased with such alarming repidity in Blair county that the *Hollidaysburg Radical* has been compelled to issue a supplement to get out all the announcements.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Pacific Railroad has been extended past Cheyenne, five hundred and forty miles west of Omaha. The graders and choppers are in the Black Hills. Only ten miles of track remain to be laid to the highest point of the Rocky Mountains which the road has to cross. Winter, it seems, has not delayed the work of construction, which will be continued through all the winter months. Even at this season, when the gorges and defiles of the mountains are often obstructed by snow, the cost of building the road per mile has not, as we are informed, exceeded if it has equalled, the estimates. Nearly thirty miles of this great thoroughfare may be built for the annual cost of maintaining a single regiment of cavalry on the plains; and the saving to the government in the transportation of freights will almost pay for the entire advances made toward the construction of the road.—*World.*

THADDEUS STEVENS is in his seat at the opening of the House every morning, and though rarely rising to speak, he is constantly surrounded by members, who consult his judgement on current topics and duties. A few days ago, while a noisy Copperhead member was shouting his love of the white rebels South and his hate of the black man, a gentleman, who was listening to the tirade, said to Mr. Stevens, "I wonder what that angry Democrat wants?" "Why," said the old man, with a quiet smile, "what he wants most is—*brains!*" Mr. Stevens cannot ascend the stairs leading to the Capitol, so two stout fellows are employed to carry him up. The other day as they were bearing along their not very heavy burden, he turned to them and said: "Have you ever thought, my friends, who will be kind enough to take all this trouble for me when you two invalids have died?" The men laughed heartily at the veteran's grim philosophy.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

CHICAGO had only three hundred and thirty eight divorces last year.

GALVESTON is enjoying green peas and lettuce.

TWENTY American sculptors are in Italy, six of them ladies.

MANY of the Tennessee papers want Andrew Johnson for the next President.

EX-KING GEORGE of Hanover has a fortune of $15,000,000.

GEN. GRANT will be forty-six years of age on the 27th of April next.

DIPTHERIA is very prevalent in Washington county.

SAN FRANCISCO exported forty and-a-half millions in treasure during 1867.

THE Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention will meet in Harrisburg on the 4th of March next.

MR. MORTON M'MICHAEL has declined renomination for the office of Mayor of Philadelphia.

PETER CARTRIGHT, the celebrated Methodist preacher, is still vigorous at the age of eighty-three.

THREATS of General Mead's removal are already rife in Washington—cause, not following in the foot-steps of Hancock.

AS the Republican National Convention will be held in May, it is probable the State Convention in Pennsylvania will be held as early as March.

AN act to repeal the Sunday liquor law has been introduced into the State Senate by Mr. Searight, (Dem.) from Fayette.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1868, contains the usual very valuable astronomical and political statistics. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

PROMINENT Democrats in Washington are taking steps to bring Gen. John A. Dix forward as a Democratic candidate for President.

THE Convention of Boys in Blue, which met in Philadelphia January 8th, nominated General Grant for President, and Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin for Vice President.

THE Union Republican State Central Committee will meet in Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., to determine on the time and place for holding a State Convention.

THE formal opening of the Allegheny Valley Railroad took place on Wednesday. It makes important connections for the shippers of oil, and will be a great advantage to the business of the oil region through which it runs.

THE Grand Army of the Republic of Maryland has appointed delegates to a National Convention, instructed to vote for Grant's nomination for President.

PHILADELPHIA expects, by the location of a navy yard at League Island, to attract an hundred millions of dollars by investments of various kinds in her different lines of business.

THE New York Democrats are anxious that Horatio Seymour shall be a Presidential candidate. It is believed he will withdraw his declination, and consent to go before the convention.

THE U. S. Senate have amended the House bill repealing the tax on cotton, As the bill now stands the tax is repealed for one year only, commencing January 1st 1868.

THE U. S. Senate Military Committee has adopted Mr. Howard's report defending Secretary Stanton against the charges of the President. Mr. Doolittle will prepare a minority report.

THE Ohio Democratic State Convention, which met on Wednesday, adopted resolutions recommending Hon. George H. Pendleton as the next Democratic Candidate for President of the United States.

GEN. MEADE has assured the Georgia Convention that he would use all the powers conferred upon him by the Reconstruction acts for a speedy restoration of Georgia to all her rights in the Union.

RIGHT REV. Bishop Hopkins, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, died on Thursday at his residence near Burlington Vermont.

REVERDY JOHNSON hopes to be elected United States Senator from Maryland as a compromise candidate, the war between Swan, Pratt and Hamilton having waxed so warm that it is doubtful whether either can be elected.

THE Richmond Convention has adopted the substitute for the second section of the Bill of Rights, which states that the allegiance of citizens to the Government is paramount to that of the State Government.

SECRETARY BROWNING tells us that the last soldier of the Revolution who was on the pension rolls at the date of the last annual report has since died. Two other veterans have, however, been placed by special acts on the list, at five hundred dollars a year.

THE many friends of Hon. Louis W. Hall will be gratified to learn that at latest advices he and his accomplished bride were enjoying themselves in Paris, and expected soon to extend their travels through Southern France, Italy and Rome.

THE Democratic State Central Committee met in Harrisburg on Tuesday evening last, and decided upon the 4th of March next as the time and Harrisburg as the place for the assembling of the next Democratic State Convention.

GEN. HARTRANFT.—Gen. John F. Hartranft, the present efficient Auditor General, will be a candidate for re-nomination before the next Republican State Convention. Gen. Hartranft is deservedly popular among all classes of the community, and his affability and courtesy have made him many true and lasting friends. With him as our standard bearer we shall carry the State by a good majority.—*York True Democrat.*

TWENTY-FIVE of the Republican journals published in the northern and nothwestern portions of Pennsylvania have expressed a preference for Mr. Galusha A. Grow, as the candidate for Vice President. Able, experienced, clear-sighted, true, he commands to popular confidence.

IN the Missouri Senate on the 10th inst., a bill was introduced, which makes in compulsory upon parents and guardians to send children, between the ages of nine and thirteen years, to school at least four months in a year, and imposing a penalty for ten to thirty-days' absence without satisfactory cause.

THE Baltimore *Gazette* says that if the Democratic party had "any serious intention of taking Gen. Grant as its Presidential candidate" previous to the publication of his "private" letter to President Johnson, "it may as well at once put on mourning for a lost hope."

THE volume of statistics just published by the government shows that the total number of United States soldiers interred in cemeteries is two hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (251,827); of which two hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-six (238,666) are interred in the national cemeteries.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The statement of the public debt, January 1, 1868, shows debt bearing coin interest $1,890,102,091 80 debt bearing currency interest $328,591,230 matured debt not presented for payment, $15,871,640 82; debt bearing no interest, $407,861,290 85. Total debt, $2,642,326,253 48. Amount of debt less cash in the Treasury, $2,508,125,650 10.

THE Republicans of Arkansas will hold a State Convention at Little Rock on the 15th of January, to nominate candidates for Gov ernor and other State officers, to be chosen at the next election The late election for a convention resulted in an affirmative majority of twelve or fourteen thousand, and of the delegates elected about nineteen-twentieths are straight out Republicans.

THE Governor, in his message, recommends the Legislature to pass an act authorizing inspectors of gis, and establishing penalties against furnishing an article inferior to the fixed standard. The price and quality of light are as important to the masses as are the cheapness and quality of air and water. It is a great and important public question.

Fancy the Dismay.

Which would prevail in thousands of Households. If it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States, Canadas, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more HOSTETTER'S BITTERS would be manufactured, and that henceforth the GRAND SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA, and preventive of all malarious diseases would be LOST TO THE WORLD! The bilious, the feeble, the despondent; the traveler, the voyager, the miner, the sedentary student; the settler on the frontier of civilization; the toiler, cooped up in crowded city tenements; the convalescent, needing an invigorant; the shivering victim of ague, and the nervous of both sexes everywhere, would learn, with grief, too deep for words, that the most celebrated corrective, invigorant and alterative of the age, had been blotted out of existence. AS A PREPARATORY ANTIDOTE to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE—has been so for twenty years, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of Science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales. 1mo.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of

OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,

to match.

They have also a good assortment of

ARMY CLOTHING

at very low prices;

BLOUSES,
OVFR COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Our

CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT

is full and complete.

TRIMMINGS

in greatest variety.

Our Notion Department is also quite attractive

GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.5
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND
PAPER CUFFS, LINEN
COLLARS.

We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.

In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.

MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,

in great variety.

LADIES SHAWLS

of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.

Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.

But remember, our TERMS are *Cash or Produce.*

☞ Remember the place!!! ☜

One Door West of the Washington House.

Nov.8:tf.

OYES! OYES! OYES!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.

WILLIAM GRACEY.

Oct18:.6m

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

The largest stock of SLEIGH BELLS in Bedford, CHEAP, at LYNCH'S Hardware Store, Blymyer's Old Stand, Sign of Big Saw. dec.13tf

NEW BOOK, STATIONERY
AND
PICTURE STORE.

The undersigned has opened in Shaffer's building, Juliana street, a NEW

BOOK, STATIONERY AND PICTURE STORE.

Having purchased the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever brought to this place, at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,

He flatters himself that he will be able to sell

CHEAPER

than any other person engaged in the same business. His stock consists in part of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STANDARD POETRY,
POPULAR NOVELS,

Also HYMN BOOKS for all Denominations,

EPISCOPAL-PRAYER BOOKS, MISSALS, &c.

CHILDREN'S

Story Books, Books on Parlor Magic, Books on Games, Song Books, Dime Novels, etc.

His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Embraces Orgood's Series of Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Davie's Algebra, Raub's Speller, and all books used in the Common Schools of Bedford County; also COPY-BOOKS, of all kinds.

STATIONERY!

of every description at lowest prices, will be found at his store, including Fools-cap, plain and ruled, Ledger Cap, Letter Cap, Bill Paper, Commercial Note, Ladies' Note, ENVELOPES of all kinds and sizes, Plain and Fancy, Fine White Wove, etc., etc. STEEL PENS, Pen-Holders, Slates and Slate Pencils of all numbers, Ink-Stands of the most Beautiful and Convenient designs, and INKS of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Also a large assortment of KEROSENE LAMPS, Plain and Fancy Soaps, SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES, Cigars, Pen-knives, PERFUMERY, etc. A speciality will be made of the PICTURE DEPARTMENT.—Fine Large Portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Johnson and other distinguished Americans, Fancy Pictures, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Picture Frames, &c., &c., will be always kept on hand. Porte Monnaies, Pocket-Books, handsome Porte-Folioes, etc. Violins, Accordeons and other Musical Instruments, Checker-Boards, Chess-Men, etc.

Hoping to meet the patronage of the public, he has selected his stock with great care, and is bound to sell cheap to all who will give him a call. JOHN KEEFFE.

Bedford, Dec. 13th, 1867.—tf

GIRARD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,455,355 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonuses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15-1yr Bedford, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned administrator of William Penrose, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will sell on the premises, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, January 25th, 1868, the following valuable real estate viz: A tract of land situate in Napier township, containing about 27 acres, adjoining lands of Jacob Bowser, John F. Blackburn and James F. Blackburn. A Frame House, Frame Barn and Carpenter Shop thereon erected. About 2 acres of meadow, the remainder tillable and in a good state of cultivation, with good fences. Also some choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water. Terms cash at confirmation of sale. CYRUS PENROSE,
jan 3.-4s Adm. of Wm. Penrose, dec'd.

A SPLENDID SITUATION
FOR A PAYSICIAN
A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION.

A Physician wishing to retire from practice offers his location and property for sale. The property consists of a modern constructed building containing eight large rooms, kitchen, cellar and a good well of water at the door. Two lots planted in fruit trees and grape vines, handsomely situated in one of the most thriving towns in the Southern part of the State, with a good established practice. Any young Physician wishing to locate permanently, would do well to look at this location. The property will be sold for less than cost and on easy terms. Price $2,200. Apply to
Jan3,68tf DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOW, D. D.

A work of real value, and an almost indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it: answering all the objections to its authenticity urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book up to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information heretofore locked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.

1000 AGENTS WANTED.

Experienced agents, clergymen, ladies, school teachers and others should send at once for circulars giving further information. Address,
ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
501 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 27th 1867, 4mo.

SOMETHING YOU NEED.

CLEAVER'S WONDERFUL LINIMENT.
IT IS EFFICACIOUS AND CHEAP.

If you have a cut, old sore, frost-bite, tetter, or any ailment requiring outward application you should use it.

If your horses or cattle have cuts, kicks, sprains, grease, scratches, or old sores, you should use it, for you can get nothing better either for yourself or horses, and cattle.

You can procure it of store keepers, and dealers, in patent medicines throughout the county.

Manufactured only by
JAS. CLEAVER.
Hopewell, Pa., Nov. 8–3m.

AGENTS WANTED, for two of the best selling subscription books every published. One entitled "Mysteries of the Neapolitan Covents," by an Ex-Benedictine Nun, a true account of the inner life of the convents—the most thrilling and interesting work before the public. The other entitled "The Cottage Cyclopedia," a gem of intellectual wealth, and wanted in every family; complete in one large octavo volume of over 1000 pages, illustrated. Send for circular of terms, which are very liberal. A. S. HALE, & CO.,
Dec. 13, '67-w2 Hartford, Conn.

THE WORLD.

At the opening of the year 1868, *The World* challenges, more confidently than ever, the sympathy and support of all patriotic citizens. A glorious work has been gloriously begun. Deep already answers to deep. The fidelity of this journal to the cause of Liberty protected by Law stands nobly vindicated in a splendor of victory shining from Maine to California. Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, have thundered forth their verdict upon the misrule and madness of the Past. But much more still remains to be done. Never was the peril of the country greater. The Radical party still decrees the death of representative self-government in ten sovereign States. Armed with military despotism and wholesale Negro Suffrage, it desperately grasps at a permanent lease of power, in defiance of public opinion, at the cost of enormous taxes and of crippled industries, at the cost of Union and Peace.

To the great battle still to be fought *The World* will give all its efforts, all its energies. It asks of its friends in their turn as much: it asks of them more readers and a wider influence. It asks this with confidence in its claims as a newspaper and as an organ of opinion.

The chief use of a Newspaper is to give its readers

ALL THE NEWS.

For this the facilities of *The World* are unsurpassed by any journal in the United States. It seeks to excel, by an accuracy and candor, a spirit and freshness in its news columns which shall commend it to readers of whatever party, sex, creed or place.

As an organ of opinion, *The World* is the unflinching champion of

A LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY,

whereof the corner-stone is Freedom restrained by Justice; Freedom pure and simple, in the largest collective measure; the office of Justice being to protect Freedom from encroachments; Freedom of the individual citizen, in his rights of thought, speech, religion and locomotion; in his Right to choose his own food and drink, in spite of meddlesome temperance laws; in his Right to make any money bargains he thinks proper, in spite of foolish usury laws; in his Right to buy and sell in all markets, domestic and foreign, in spite of unjust protective tariffs; in his Right to representation in the legislative bodies which tax him, in spite of unconstitutional exclusions; Freedom of collective citizens to assemble for discussion of grievances; Freedom of all local communities to manage their local affairs without central interference; Freedom, in every section of the country, from the arrogant and unconstitutional domination of other sections. This large and comprehensive idea of Freedom sums up the politics of *The World* which will never be found wanting to this capital interest of the country and of the human race.

A paper published in the metropolis is naturally looked to for careful Market Reports and authentic information, and intelligent discussions relating to

TRADE, COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

In these features *The World* invites comparison with any other journal.

EDITIONS.

The *Weekly World*, a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, is now *printed wholly in large type*, and (since its union with the New York *Argus*) has the largest circulation of any weekly journal published, save one. It is an unrivalled journal for the Farmer, Live Stock or Produce Dealer, Country Merchant, etc. Published Wednesday.

The *Semi-Weekly World* is a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, which, by omitting the great mass of city advertisements from the Daily, contains everything else that appears in the daily and Weekly editions. Published Tuesday and Friday.

The *Daily World* affords a complete compendium and discussion of the news of every day.

TERMS.—WEEKLY WORLD.

1 Copy, one year,	$2 00
4 Copies, 1 year, separately addressed,	7 00
10 copies, 1 year, separately addressed,	15 00
20 copies, 1 year, to one address,	25 00
20 copies, 1 year, separately addressed,	27 00
50 copies, 1 year, to one address,	50 00
50 copies, 1 year, separately addressed,	55 00

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

1 copy, 1 year,	$ 4 00
4 copies, 1 year, separately addressed,	10 00
10 copies, 1 year, to one address,	20 00
10 copies, 1 year, separately addressed,	22 00

DAILY WORLD.

1 copy, one year,	$10 00

CLUB PRIZES.

For club of 10, to 1 address, 1 Weekly, 1 year.
" " 20, " " " " "
" " 50, " One Semi-Weekly, " "
" " 100, " One Daily, "

DIRECTIONS.

Additions to clubs may be made any time in the year at the above club rates.

Changes in Club Lists may only on request of persons receiving club packages, stating edition, post office and State to which it has previously been sent, and enclosing twenty-five cents to pay for trouble of the change to separate address.

Terms, cash in advance. Send, if possible, Post Office Money Order or Bank Draft. Bills sent by mail will be at the risk of sender.

We have no travelling agents. Specimen Copies, posters, &c., sent free of charge wherever and whenever desired. Address all orders and letters to

THE WORLD.
35 *Park Row, New York.*

THE PITTSBURGH DISPATCH.

The Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch is one of the largest, liveliest and most widely circulated papers in the State.

THE DAILY DISPATCH.

Is an eight page paper, independent in politics, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph the most reliable market reports, the latest cable telegrams, the fullest local reports, with the latest news by mail, including the most interesting personal and political items, full telegraphic market reports from all points of importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character.

The *Dispatch* is furnished by mail at $8 a year, or may be had from our agents at fifteen cents a week. Send for a specimen copy.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.—ONLY $1 A YEAR!!!

In issuing their Prospectus for 1868, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their weekly, like their daily, enters upon the new year under very flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to nearly double its former size and now contains *Thirty-two Columns* of matter printed on bold copper-faced type making it one of the handsomest as it has long been one of the cheapest, if not *the* cheapest, weeklies in the country.

It contains all the latest news of the day—Political, Commercial, and General, and as an entertaining and acceptable *Family Newspaper* is not excelled by any paper in the State. The *weekly Dispatch* is furnished to single subscriber at $1 50, or in clubs of ten to one address at $1,00 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club.

Subscribers may remit us by mail, either in bills or by Postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the *Dispatch*, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain twenty per cent. on our published rates, for single subscribers, or ten per cent on our club rates.

Address
J. H. FOSTER & Co., Publisher,
67 and 69 Fifth Street Pittsburg, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

TO ASSESSORS.—All Assessors who have not yet received the duplicate assessments and blank notices, had better come or send and get them at once, so as to be ready for the appeals.
December 20th. w1

BLANK.—We have on hand a full supply of all kinds of Blanks. Any one in need of them will find we have a complete assortment.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYNEYS AT LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense.

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 12.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF
LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE
WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that

SPLENDID FARM.

situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **100 ACRES,** more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid

DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,

Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE $30 PER ACRE.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executors of the last Will and Testament of Abraham Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, by virtue of the said Will and testament will sell at "KEAGY'S BANK," in Bedford county, on

FRIDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JANUARY,

the following described valuable real estate, viz:

1 A TRACT OF LAND known as the "Abraham Keagy Farm," adjoining lands of William Elder on the North, Peter Keagy and Christian Hoffman on the West, and Andrew Bader on the South, and other lands of the above decedent on the East, containing ninety-one acres and one hundred and fifty-five perches, net measure, of which eighty acres are cleared and the balance well timbered, with a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a frame bank barn, with wagon shed attached and other out-buildings thereon erected. There is a very fine young orchard thereon, also good water convenient. The land consist of the best of lime stone.

2. A TRACT adjoining the above containing thirty-six acres and sixty-seven perches, net measure, having thereon erected a

FIRST-CLASS GRIST MILL,

with three run of stone, a Mill House and stable, a

COUNTRY CARDING MILL,

Dwelling House and Stable attached,

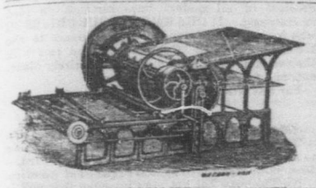
IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

with a Chopping Mill attached,

THREE DWELLING HOUSES,

and two stables also attached, with the patterns, flasks, &c., belonging to the said estate, and about four acres of timber land. The water power is ample to supply all the above improvements and any other that may from time to time be erected. The water-right is as good as any in the country. All the above property lies on the turnpike leading from Hollidaysburg to Pattonsville,

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1868.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. R. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Linge felter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

REMOVAL.—The Justice's office of H. Nicodemus, Esq., has been removed from Juliana street to the Banking House of Rupp & Shannon.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev'd DANIEL HARTMAN, of Altoona, will preach, morning and night, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bloody Run, Feb. 2nd, 1868.

AN APOLOGY.—Owing to the length of the Governor's Message, and the press of other work, we are unable to give our usual amount of local and reading matter in this issue.

PROF. WHITNEY, the celebrated and popular scientific illusionist, will give one of his popular entertainments in the Court House, on this Friday, and to-morrow evenings. This gentleman has been engaged in this business for many years, and gives general satisfaction.

THE BANDS.—The Republican and the Democratic Bands have united in forming an association with J. H. Longenecker as President. B. F. Meyers, Treasurer, and S. J. Jordan as Secretary, for the purpose of giving dramatic exhibitions for the benefit of their respective organizations, the first of which will be given on court week. They should be amply encouraged in this effort, and as our citizens have spent in the neighborhood of $1,000 for these organizations already, why not add a little more and make them permanent.

"WHILE THE LAMP HOLDS OUT TO BURN" there is a chance for restoration of health. If therefore, the constitution has been weakened by disease or excess—the nerves shattered—the stomach weakened—the appetite gone, and all the world appears gloomy—pour some fresh oil into your lamp, in the shape of Plantation Bitters, which will make the flame of life again burn brightly, and illuminate a once wretched existence. For ladies it is an elegant and gentle stimulant, exactly such as they require. Many families will not be without it. It has an immense sale throughout the world. 2t

UNCLAIMED LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, at Bedford, Pa, January 13, 1868.—Anderson & Bro, John Allison, J. M. Anderson & Bro, David Black, Mrs. Catherine College, Colburn, 21, Joseph Campbill, Henry McCann, Thorton T. Chapman, Leroy Diehl, Gray Day, W. R. Fisher, Samuel H. Feather, Martin W. Gillen, J. Henry Gough, Ellen Grippen, John Harris, B. F. Hounstine, Miss. Annie Imler, O. P. Johnston, Thomes Lashley, Mrs. Martha Lyens, Richard McHale, Mrs. E. J. McKensie, Joel Mannard, Miss. Maggie Reighard, G. W. Rhodes, Miss. Mary Read, George Steisel, J. S. Stephens, J. K. Schell, J. C. Shiver, George Winesell, Mrs. Mary A. Walter, Thomas B. Way.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT EDITION OF DICKENS'S WORKS.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers are publishing an entire new and cheap edition of Charles Dickens's Works. Each book will be printed from large type, that all can read, and each work will be issued complete in a large octavo volume, with a new illustrated cover, and sold at the low price of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a volume, or *four dollars* for a complete set. The following eight volumes are now ready, viz:

Great Expectations.....Price 25 cents.
Nicholas Nickleby.....Price 25 cents.
Christmas Stories.....Price 25 cents.
Dombey and Son.....Price 25 cents.
Martin Chuzzlewit.....Price 25 cents.
Pickwick Papers.....Price 25 cents.
Oliver Twist.....Price 25 cents.
American Notes.....Price 25 cents.

All the other volumes to complete this series, will follow in rapid succession. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity to procure a cheap edition of Dickens's works will please leave their orders at the INQUIRER Book Store, and they will be supplied as rapidly as published. Everybody reads Dickens; not to read his works is to confess that you have no literary taste. tf.

THE "FIRST" IN BLOODY RUN.—*Odd Fellows' Procession and Lodge Dedication.*—As promised in last week's issue, we shall endeavor to give an account of the dedication of the new Hall of Bloody Run Lodge, No. 600, I. O. of O. F. Penna., which took place in Bloody Run on New Year's Day, but owing to the fact that we are crowded for space, we shall be under the necessity of mentioning only the most noticeable features of the occasion. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on that day, a goodly number of both participants and spectators were present, and by eleven o'clock the hotels, (and there are five of them in this growing place,) were filled to overflowing. At one o'clock the procession formed in front of the Hall building, and headed by the Huntingdon Silver Cornet Band, and the Republican Brass Band of Bedford, marched through the town to the Methodist Church, where, after an opening prayer by Rev. Jas. Clark, of Huntingdon, the assemblage was entertained by a very able and eloquent discourse on Odd Fellowship, delivered by Dr. C. N. Hickok, of Bedford D. D. G. M. of Bedford and Fulton counties. After the discoursing of several very fine pieces of music by the bands, the singing of an ode by the fraternity, and the pronouncing of a prayer by Chaplain A. J. Middleton, of Bedford, the procession proceeded to the Hall and was temporarily dismissed. At seven o'clock the order again assembled, and the D. D. G. M., with his assistants, proceeded to dedicate the new Hall. After the formal ceremonies were gone through with, the Order and spectators were entertained with short speeches from several prominent personages present, and a song by the musical committee, after which the ceremonies of the day were brought to a close. The Lodge room is a very handsome one, elegantly fitted and furnished, and reflects great credit upon the Bloody Run Odd Fellows, showing their earnestness in the work in which they are engaged.

☞ *Harpers' Magazine, Atlantic Monthly, Lippincot's Magazine, Our Young Folks, Old Guard, Godey's Lady's Book, Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, Lady's Friend, Galaxy, Eclectic Magazine, Waverly Magazine, Harpers' Weekly Journal of Civilization, Harpers' Bazar, Chimney Corner, Leslie's Illustrated, New York Ledger, New York Weekly,* &c for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

SHEET MUSIC, at publisher's price, at the INQUIRER Book Store. Anything not on hand will be ordered.

MARRIED.

Jan. 8th, 1868, by John W. Sams, Esq., Mr. PHILIP SHOWERMAN to Miss ELIZABETH SHOAF, all of East Providence tp., Bedford co.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr. DAVID B. FLUKE to Miss HARRIET EICHELBERGER, both of Hopewell tp.

PAINTING.

G. A. HILD.....MATTHEW P. SPIDEL.

HILD & SPIDEL

Respectfully inform the public, that having formed a partnership, they are now prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, &c. Sign Painting, and all kinds of Wood Imitation executed beautifully. Prices moderate. The patronage of the public is solicited. We refer to Judge King, Wm. Hartley, O. E. Shannon, S. L. Russell. jan17:3m

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R. CO., 258 SOUTH 3d STREET, PHILADELPHIA, January 13th, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 258 S. 3d Street Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

jan17:3t J. P. AERTSON, Sec'y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of JOS. SELLERS, late of Bedford tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JNO. S. SPROAT,
J. T. GEPHART,
WM. SCHAEFFER,
Executors.

jan. 17:6w

GEORGE SOLESBY vs. SUSAN SOLESBY.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county. No. 15, Sept. Term, 1867. Alias Subpœna in Libel for Divorce. And now, Sept. 2d, 1867, the Court, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., grant a rule on Susan Solesby, respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimoni* should not be decreed. The rule returnable on Monday, Feb. 10th, 1868.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot.
ROB'T STECKMAN, Shff. jan17

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 8th of February 1868, the following described tract of land, late the property of Jonathan C. Dicken, deceased, situated in Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Miller, Michael Boor and others, containing 200 ACRES 104 PERCHES and allowance about 50 acres cleared and under fence, and having thereon a splendid Orchard of thirty fruit trees, and a fine variety of grapes, &c., TWO LOG DWELLING HOUSES, a LOG BARN and TANNERY, and other out-buildings thereon erected.

TERMS: Cash at the confirmation of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day.

LEVI HARDINGER,
jan17 Administrator of J. C. Dicken, dec'd

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at February Term, 1868, 10th day.

David Heidler vs. W. & B. M. R. R. & Coal Co.
W S Entrekin vs Kensinger & Fluck.
Mary Jane Holsinger vs Josiah Holsinger.
Sam'l Moses vs Sill & Zimmers.
John Leech vs Jno B. Longenecker.
Henry Wertz vs Wilson Hafer.
Francis M. Diehl vs. Colerain twp. School Dist.
Geo Blackburn vs. County of Bedford.
Kate Border vs Geo A Beegle et al.
John Cessna vs Jonathan Bowser.

Certified Jan. 13th, 1868.
jan17 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

TAVERN LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have made application for license, to be granted at February Sessions, A. D. 1868, 10th day:

Joseph Mortimore, Snake Spring tp.,.....Tavern.
David Weimer, Monroe.....do.
John Reighart, Union.....do.
Wm H Allen, West Providence.....Restaurant.
John Harris, Bedford Borough.....do.
Wm G Bicholtz, Woodberry tp.....Tavern.
Wm M Pearson do. .....do.
Grundy F. Ake, St. Clairsville.....Restaurant.
Aaron W. Reed, S. Woodberry tp.....Tavern.
John B. Amick, St. Clairsville.....do.
Joseph Kirby, do. .....Restaurant.
Tobias Snider, Saxton.....Tavern.
Chas W Zook, M. Woodberry tp.....Restaurant.
Jas L Prince, Saxton,.....Tavern.
Wm T Grove, Bloody Run,.....do.
Thos Hodel, Bedford tp.....Beer House
D & M. Ott, Bloody Run.....Tavern.
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Borough.....Tavern.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Jan. 13th, 1868.

WANTED—A good Farm hand. Liberal wages will be paid to an able-bodied, sober and industrious man. A single man or one with a small family will be preferred. For further information apply to M. LUTZ in Snake Spring township, or by letter directed to Bedford, Pa.
jan10:3t.

STRAY HOG.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Colerain tp., about the 1st of December, a White Shoat; no marks. The owner will comply with the usual conditions and remove it. jan10:3t* JACOB BIDDLE.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas, levari facias and fieri facias to me directed there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock A M. the following property, to wit:

One tract of land containg 295 acres more or less, about 240 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house plastered, double log barn, tenant house, and other out buildings there erected, with two good apple orchards thereon, adjoining Philip Shoemaker, deceased, on the west, Abraham Weisel on the north-west, Simon Stuckey on the south, Christian Hetrick on the east, situate in Colerain tp, Bedford co.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Stuckey.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 153 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wm Latta, jr., on the south, Joseph Sleighter, on the west, and Bartley Hughes on the north; situate in West Providence tp., Bedford co.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Eliza French.

ALSO, One lot of ground containing three-fourths of an acre, more or less, under fence, with a one story plank house and plank stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Adolphus Ake, Castleton Ake and others; situate in Union tp., Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Shaffer Miller.

ALSO, One frame house in the borough of Coaldale, known as the post office, situate on Spring street, adjoining lots of David Dunn and A. W. Evans.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of A. W. Evans, Lemuel Evans and Levi Evans.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 108½ acres, more or less, with a two story log house thereon erected, being the same tract of land which P. F. Lehman and Mary Ann, his wife, sold and conveyed to John H. Wertz and Sophia, his wife, situate in Harrison tp, Bedford co.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John H. Werts and Sophia Wertz.

ALSO, All that certain two story log house, messuage and tenement, situate in Rainsburg borough, Bedford county, fronting on Main street; adjoining lots of George James on the South and A. J. Pennell on the North, and the lot or piece of ground curtelege appertenant to said building.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Abraham Mowery.

Also, Two tracts of land; No. 1 containing 175 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, log barn and other buildings thereon erected; there is also a small orchard on the premises, adjoining lands of Wm Stuckey on the south, Wm Conner on the east, Wm Grubb on the south, Benjamin Shaw's heirs on the north. No. 2, containing 20 acres, more or less, with about 2 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining the above land and Samuel Mixell and others, situate in Monroe tp., Bedford co.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Haron.

ALSO, All the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, situate in Juniata tp., Bedford co., containing 70 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a one story log house and log barn and apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wash Powell on the south and west, Peter Hillegas on the north, and Wm. Laizer on the east.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Nicodemus.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Jan. 15, 1868.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for February Term, (2d Monday) 10th day, A. D. 1868:

Schellsburg: Isaiah Conley, *Foreman.*
Bedford tp.: Jacob Fetter.
Bedford Borough: Simon Naus.
Broad Top tp.: Levi Rinard.
Cumb. Valley: Franklin Hite, Samuel Hunt, Albert Arnold.
Harrison tp.: William Egolf.
Liberty: John Kensinger, Samuel Harvey, Eli Eichelberger.
Londonderry: B. T. Buchanan.
Monroe: Abraham Stuckey, Geo. B. Fletcher, Curtis Grubb.
Napier: Jeremiah Gordan, Sylvester J. Souser.
Providence W.: Alex. Mortimore, Joseph Fisher.
Southampton: Lewis Browning, Jas. Collins.
St. Clair: Jesse Blackburn, Thos. J. Miller.
Union: Michael Wertz.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 18th day of December, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WM. KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Com'rs.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term:

Bedford Borough: Simon Cook, John R. Jordan.
Broad Top: John F. Lowry.
Cumb. Valley: Wm. Deremer, Jr., Wm. Mason, John P. Miller.
Colerain: Herbert Shoemaker.
Juniata: William Keyser, Joseph Dull.
Liberty: Philip Berkstresser, James Roades.
Monroe: Harrison P. Williams, Gideon Williams, James Carnell, David Means.
Providence E.: Christ. Meyers, Christian Felton, Samuel McTeeters, William Whetstone.
Providence W.: Daniel Sparks.
Southampton: Philip Hines, James Pennell, George Elbin, John Howsare of D., John Robison.
St. Clair: James Barefoot, Isaac B. Mock, William Barefoot.
Snake Spring: Abraham Koons, Benj. R. Ashcom.
St. Clairsville: F. D. Beegle.
Woodberry M: Thomas Johnson, Daniel Barley, Daniel H. Longenecker.
Woodberry S.: John Boyer, Wm. H. Aaron.
Union: Josiah Mowry, Adolphus Ake.

Drawn and certified at Bedford this 18th day of December, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Com'rs.

LIST OF JURORS drawn for an Adjourned Court, 1st Monday, 2nd day of March, A. D. 1868:

Bedford tp: Ezra Williamson, George Mann, Michael Naugel.
Broad top: James A. Horton, John L. Tobias.
Coaldale: Walter Whitney.
Colerain: A. C. James, William S. Beegle, John H. Cessna, John Shafer of Jno., Geo. W. Cessna.
Cumb. Valley: Weaver B. Cessna, Francis Growden.
Juniata: William Kinsey, Leonard Bittner, Henry Hillegas, Joseph Barclay, John Garber.
Liberty: David Steel.
Monroe: Elias Nycum, Daniel Miller, David Barkman.
Napier: Thomas Cleaver, William H. Shafer, John S. Stuckey, Richard McMullin, Edmond S. Blackburn.
Providence E.: William Gracy.
Providence W.: Daniel Sams, James Calhoun.
Snake Spring: Daniel R. Snyder.
St. Clair: John Wolf, B. R. Henderson, William Oster.
Saxton: Jacob Raum.
Woodberry M.: Thomas Watson.
Woodberry S.: Wm. Tetwiler, Josiah Ritchey.

Drawn and Certified at Bedford, this 18th day of December, A. D., 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
Attest: WILLIAM KIRK,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. Jury Commis'rs.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 11th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Joseph Fisher, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of Peter Osborne, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of Joseph Fisher, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of David Pittman, late of West Providence tp., dec'd.

The account of Robert Fyan, Adm'r of the estate of Mary Byrn late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Josiah Miller, Ex'r of the last Will &c. of Catharine Wolford, late of Londonderry tp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Evans, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of John Raley, late of Londonderry tp., dec'd.

The account of Wm. Berkheimer, Ex'r of Jos. Riddle, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas McCoy, Adm'r of the estate of Elizabeth Blackburn, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Jos. B. Noble, guardian of Sam'l Koontz and Mary Ann Bollman, formerly Mary Ann Koontz, children of Hetty Koontz, late of Bedford tp., dec'd.

The account of George S. Bennett and Artemas S. Bennett, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton tp., dec'd.

The account of Mary Ann South, Adm'x of Franklin South, late of Snake Spring tp., dec'd.

The account of John Dicken, Ex'r of Moses Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Fletcher, Ex'r of John Martin, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

jan17 O. E. SHANNON, Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and GEORGE W. GUMP, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

2ND MONDAY OF FEB. (*being the* 10th *day,*) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 17th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1868.

aug9 ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

DENTISTRY!

If you want

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH,

go to

DR. S. M. GROSS,

RESIDENT DENTIST, SCHELLSBURG, PA., who operates in every branch of Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, at

REDUCED PRICES.

Teeth extracted WITHOUT PAIN positively, and

NO HUMBUG!

by the surest, safest and best

ANAESTHETIC KNOWN.

Persons desiring the services of a Dentist will do well by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.

☞ Office in with W. J. MULLIN, M. D.

CARD.—I take great pleasure in recommending DR. GROSS as a skillful Dentist, and in every way qualified to give satisfaction to the public in his line. W. J. MULLIN, M. D.

jan10:6m

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)
DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and patrons that he is still in BLOODY RUN, where he is at all times prepared to insert those

BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH

at the low price of from

TEN TO EIGHTEEN DOLLARS!

per set. Teeth extracted without pain. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operations warranted. ☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth.

Jan.3tf H. VIRGIL PORTER.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.

Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King,	John P. Reed,
Hon. J. F Hartley,	H. Nicodemus,
Wm. Hartley,	R. B. Lewis,
O. E. Shannon,	C. N. Hickok,
W. H. Watson, M. D.,	Geo. Blymyer,
B. F. Larry, M. D.,	G. D. Shuck,
Sam'l L. Russell,	C. Colfelt,
Jacob Reed,	Ross Anderson, M. D.
B. F. Myers,	John Lutz.

William Lyon.

jan10:3m.

COAL! COAL!! COAL !!!

BEDFORD TO HAVE A COAL YARD.

Having made arrangements with John Taylor & Sons, who have just opened a new Mine in the celebrated Cook Seam, I will always have the best of Bituminous Coal on hand and for sale by the car load, ton or bushel. All orders promptly filled. WILLIAM DIBERT.

January 3. 3m

INSURANCE.—Wyoming Insurance Company of Wilks Barre, Capital $150,000. Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, New York, Capital $500,000. Fulton Insurance Company of New York City, Capital $250,000

F. BENEDICT, Agent at Bedford, office with H. Nicodemus.

F. M. MASTERS Agent at Bloody Run.

December 20th, 1867. m6

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will &c., of Arthur Rose late of Cumberland Valley township deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, he gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make payment, claims against the estate properly authenticated, should be presented by claimants immediately. HENRY ROSE,

Jan. 3-w6 Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob Dull, late of Napier tp., deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, they give notice to all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REIMINGER,
jan10:6w JACOB DULL, Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of James Piper, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make payment. Claims against the estate should be presented immediately, properly authenticated for settlement.

J. J. BARNDOLLAR,
(residing in Bloody Run,)
EDWARD ASHCOM,
(residing in Hopewell,)
jan10:6w Executors

TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned Building Committee for the Reformed Church near Simon Harclerode's, in Colerain tp., will receive proposals for the construction of the church building, until Saturday, January 25, 1868, the contract to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. For plan and specifications, address the undersigned at Bedford, Pa.

H. P. DIEHL,
JONA'N. BOWSER,
JOSHUA DIEHL,
Jan. 3, w4 Building Committee.

BOOK agents wanted to solicit orders for Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. Written by 70 of the most distinguished Divines in Europe and America. Illustrated with over 125 *Steel and Wood Engravings.* Complete in one large octavo volume. Retail price, $3 50. We employ no general agents, and can thus offer extra inducements to agents dealing directly with us. For full particulars and terms, address the publishers, J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Con. 4t

ESTRAY HEIFER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, near Bedford, on or about the 1st of November last, a read and white spotted heifer, supposed to be about two years old. The owner will prove his property, pay the usual charges and remove her. EMANUEL SMITH.

January 3. 3w

SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED to canvass for Dr. Wm. J. Mullin's Pamphlet on Diptheria as it appeared in Bedford and Somerset counties, with numerous Receipts, &c. Good wages can be made. Apply to

DR. W. J. MULLIN,
jan.3tf Schellsburg.

525 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the sumit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work on the rock-cutting on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six per cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by the United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bond-holders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interests on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government directors. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a large or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than fifteen per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be recived in Bedford by RUPP AND SHANNON, and in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street, CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street, JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street, and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.

November 23, 1867.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom		Mail.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom	Mail.
P. M.		A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE4.40	LE	7.50	Huntingdon,	AR9.30	AR4.17
5.02		8.10	McConnellstown	9.08	3.37
5.14		8.22	Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49
5.31		8.38	Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30
5.50		8.53	Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15
6.00		9.01	Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08
6.10		9.12	Cove,	8.58	2.54
6.20		9.16	Fisher's Summit	7.53	2.50
AR6.38	AR	9.33		LE7.35	LE2.35
	LE	9.40	Saxton,		AR2.26
		10.00	Riddlesburg,		2.08
		10.08	Hopewell,		2.00
		10.24	Piper's Run,		1.44
		10.42	Tatesville,		1.19
		10.55	Bloody Run,		1.07
	AR	11.05	Mount Dallas.	LE	1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.40	LE	9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.30
6.55		10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00		10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR7.15	AR	10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.05	LE2.05
			Broad Top City.		

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

AND STILL THEY COME!

A NEW SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED AND AT REDUCED PRICES,

AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE.

December 13th, 1867. tf

GREAT REDUCTION.

MRS. E. V. MOWERY,

Has now a new and FASHIONABLE stock of MILINERY, DRESS AND FANCY GOODS.

The finest FRENCH MERINOES and Dress Goods in the Market. All of which has just been greatly reduced in price, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

December 13th, 1867.-m3

ESTATE OF THOMAS IMLER, deceased.—The Register of Bedford County having granted letters of Administration with the Will annexed upon the estate of Thomas Imler late of Bedford township, deceased, to the subscriber residing in Bedford township; all having claims against said estate are requested to make known the same to him, without delay, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

EPHRAIM IMLER,
Dec. 13, '67. Administrator c. t. a.

ROBES! ROBES! ROBES!

The largest and best robes in Bedford, CHEAP, for the quality, at LYNCH'S Hardware Store, Blymyer's Old Stand, Sign of the Big Saw. tf

THE INQUIRER BOOK STORE!

The attention of the public is invited to the following selection of Miscellaneous Books now offered for sale at city retail prices:

Dream Life, by Ik Marvel	$ 1 75
Reveries of a Bachelor	1 75
100 Choice Selections	1 00
Cleveland's Compendium of English Literature	2 75
Cleveland's Com'dium. of Ame'r. Literature	2 75
Bryant's Poems in Blue and Gold	1 50
Halleck's Poems in Blue and Gold	1 50
Well's Every Man his own Lawyer	2 00
Two Marriages	1 50
The Initials	2 00
Phœnixiana, by John Phœnix	1 50
Miss Mulbach's Historical Novels (per vol)	2 00
Dictionary of Quotations	2 00
Wild Western Scenes	1 50
Wickersham's Method of Teaching	1 75
Wickersham's School Economy	1 50
Polite Letter Writer	45
Cleveland's Literature of the 19th Century	2 75
Macauley's History of England 5 vol. in 1	3 25
Jean Ingelow's Poems 2 vol	4 00
Curious Myths of the Middle ages	1 50
Widow Bedott Papers	1 75
Sergeant's Standard Speaker	2 50
Coppee's Academic Speaker	2 50
Artemas Ward, His Book	1 50
Wagoner of the Alleghanies	1 80
Tupper's Poems in Blue and Gold	1 25
Poe's Poems in Blue and Gold	1 25
Jean Ingelow's Poems	1 50
Last Day's of Pompeii by Bulwer (Globed)	1 50
Caxton's	1 50
Pilgrim's Progress, by Bunyan	2 00
Mrs. Caudle Curtain Lect

[*Concluded from First Page.*]

LEGISLATION.

At the last session certain bills were passed in which large numbers of citizens were deeply interested, the responsibilty for which, after the adjournment, but few members could be found willing to assume, or even to admit any knowledge of their passage. It is expected that every legislator should be acquainted with all that is transpiring in the legislative halls. He is not simply chosen to give his support to certain bills which have been called to his individual attention, but to be constantly on the alert to frustrate every act that may have a tendency to jeopardize the public interests. To plead ignorance after a real or imaginary wrong has been done, is to acknowledge a want of attention to the trust reposed by his constituents. One bill, the authorship and knowledge of which has been generally disclaimed, passed both branches of the Assembly, and was sent in due form, with the signatures of the proper officers, for the Executive approval, and in several instances bills were passed and sent for approval in duplicate. All such hasty and careless legislation should be avoided, and the members of the session now about to commence be enabled at its close to give an account of their participation in every act, however unimportant. The Legislature, coming as it does, fresh from the ranks of the people, should set an example in economy, retrenchment and reform. It is the custodian of the public interests, and any unnecessary extravagance or prodigality in the expenditure of public money is reprehensible. It was a matter of common notoriety at the last session that a number of subordinate officers, in both branches of the Assembly, were appointed, to whom liberal salaries were paid, and who were never seen at their designated posts, and rendered no service to the State. This practice has been emphatically condemned by the press and the people, and will not be continued by any Legislature which means to acquire a reputation for a faithful performance of duty. Your attention is respectfully invited to the law on this subject as contained in sections fifteen to eighteen of the act approved the 7th day of May, 1855.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Your attention is directed to the practice of withholding the annual appropriation bill until the latest moments of the session. In the public estimation great importance is attached to this bill, and no action of the Legislature undergoes a closer or more careful scrutiny. Its provisions concern the entire community, and, in their enactment too much caution cannot be observed. Last year the appropriation bill was not passed until the last night of the session, when it was hurried through both branches of the Legislature, and on the following morning presented for approval, without affording time for the necessary investigation, and subjecting the Executive to the alternative of signing it with all its imperfections, or suspending, for the ensuing year, the indispensable means for the operations of the State Government. It is, therefore, earnestly desired that the appropaiation bill be taken up, discussed, and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands.

PERQUISITES OF OFFICE.

Very many serious complaints have been made for many years past relative to the disposition of the debris which annually accumulates about the Capitol. This seems to have been regarded as legitimate perquisites of certain attaches of the several legislative and other departments, and has consequently led to practices which should be prevented. It is alleged that valuable property has thus been taken possession of and applied to personal uses, or sold for mere nominal sums, and the amount obtained privately appropriated. A remedy for this evil is to allow no perquisites whatever to any of the employees of the government. Salaries, sufficient in all cases for the services rendered, should be appropriated, beyond which no other consideration should be allowed. The adoption of this principle would remove the temptation for young men in the departments to resort to improper practices. All the public property, of every description, as well as the buildings and grounds, should be placed in charge of the superintendent appointed for that purpose, chosen for his known integrity and general capability, and required to give sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of his duties. All property and material not needed for public use, the superintendent should be required to sell at public sale, and pay over the proceeds to the State Treasury.

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

The subject of a general railroad law has long been agitated, and although it has found opponents, but few objections have been urged against it whilst arguments accumulate in its favor. It seems impossible that any person can receive injury from its adoption, whilst its benefits may be felt by all classes of citizens. Even the chartered companies have no reasonable grounds for opposition. The intention of the proposed law is not to deprive them of any vested rights or franchises; but to secure to others the same privileges and opportunities for competition. It will open new avenues to distant markets; improve the value of property; give new impulse to immigration; put additional lands under cultivation; stimulate trade, agriculture, manufactures and mechanic arts to increased energy; furnish greater inducements and facilities for travel, and add to our general prosperity. Other States have tried the experiment with satisfactory results and there is no reason why Pennsylvania should be a laggard in the grand march of progress and improvement.

Next to the importance of creating additional railroads on the free principle, is the reduction of charges for passage and freight to minimum rates. This is a matter that concerns every individual. Transportation will increase in quantity in proportion to the reduction of its cost and as the facilities increase and the costs decrease, the more vigorous will be the development of our industrial resources. Railroads will derive more benefit from low than from exorbitant charges. The increase of travel and freight will be vastly greater than the increase of expense. The transportation of a loaded car costs but little more than that of one that is empty. In the matter of passengers alone, it is reasonable to suppose, that the lower the rates of fare, the greater will be the number of persons to avail themselves of the privilege of railroad transportation. The same is true in regard to freight; for the engine that draws a half dozen cars, can with nearly equal facility propel a larger number. Moreover, the road that is worked to its utmost capacity must necessarily, at very reduced rates, acquire greater profits than one that transacts but a small portion of the business for which it is competent. The adoption of a system of uniform rates for passengers and freight, so graduated as to be profitable to all immediately interested in the use and conduct of such works, would be productive of decided benefit in lessening the prices of food, clothing, fuel, and all the necessaries of life, to every citizen of the Commonwealth.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

My attention has been called to the subject of insurance, and so important does it appear, that I deem it worthy of legislative consideration. Many millions of dollars are now involved, in the United States, in insurance, and the amount is being rapidly increased. To guard the interests of insurers, our laws are inadequate, and therefore need a thorough revision. Laws have been established in several of our sister States, and so successful have been their operations that the insurance companies acting under them command a respect and confidence which is not extended to those of Pennsylvania. Whilst a large portion of the insurance business of New York is done in this State, some of our companies have recently abolished their agencies in New York, because, as they say, no one there will insure in a Pennsylvania company, in consequence of the laxity of our insurance laws. The policies of many organizations, under our present laws, are alleged to be worthless; and although they are continually failing, others of similar character are starting into existence. Within a few months five fire insurance companies have failed, one of which had issued policies to over one million of dollars, and other serious defections are of frequent occurrence.

In view of these facts and the costly experience of the people, I would recommend the establishment of an Insurance Department, similar to those in New York and Massachusetts, that shall have supervision and control over all companies allowed to transact business within this State. Such enactment is required for the security of our citizens. Millions of dollars are paid out by them annually for insurance—much of it under such circumstances as to render it impossible for a private individual to know whether the company to which he pays is, or is not reliable. Careful supervision, by a superintendent appointed by law, and published reports of the same, under oath, would prevent much loss and fraud.

The security of the companies themselves require an Insurance Department. The people demand protection from ignorance, fraud and insolvency. Consulting the insurance journals, we find that as a general thing, Pennsylvania insurance companies are acquiring an unenviable reputation abroad, affecting the honor and good name of the State. The great purpose of the proposed department, should be *protection*. But in connection with it there must be fees sufficient to cover all its legitimate expenses and prevent its becoming a burthen to the Commonwealth.

GAS.

Complaints have been laid before me by the consumers of gas in our large cities, and from a sense of duty and respect to them I lay the matter before you. It is stated that they have no appeal or satisfactory mode of redress for alleged impositions of the gas companies. To what extent these complaints are just it would be difficult to ascertain, but that there is cause for some of them may properly be inferred from the number, intelligence and respectability of the parties by whom they are made. There is no reason why such a state of things should continue to exist, whilst the people, through their representatives, have an easy and effectual remedy.

The Legislature of a neighboring State has created the office of Inspector of gas and gas metres. A bill might be enacted creating a similar position in any city in which it may be required in this State, and such arrangements made as would ensure justice to consumers and producers without being an expense to the State.

STATUES FOR THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

Accompanying this will be found a circular from numerous members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States relative to an act of Congress, passed July 2, 1864, inviting "each and all of the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown, or from distinguished civil or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of this national commemoration." The intention is to place the statues, when furnished, in the old hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart as a hall of national statuary, for that purpose. Other States will doubtless avail themselves of this privilege, and Pennsylvania should not be behind them in thus commemorating the memory of her distinguished dead.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

That Pennsylvania might be officially represented in the "Model American School House," at the "Universal Exposition of all Nations," I caused to be forwarded to the American Commissioner at Paris, in July last, a box containing a large number of books and documents relative to the various departments of the Commonwealth, with a request that they be placed in a prominent position, that visitors from distant lands might have opportunity to obtain from their pages a correct idea of the progress and importance of the State. In acknowledging the receipt of this package the Commissioner states that its contents were disposed of as requested. And we are assured that the representation of the extent, characteristics, resources, progress and privileges of our country, as made in the "Farmer's Home," and "Free Common School-House," attracted crowds of curious and interested visitors, and would scatter wide and permanently, in distinct form, the doctrines of our Republic, and "result in a rich return to the United States for the outlay, and a higher appreciation, among the people of Europe, of the statutes and institutions of this land of freedom and equality."

POLICE FOR THE MINING DISTRICTS.

In conformity to an act of Assembly "for the better protection of person, property and life in the mining regions of this Commonwealth," approved April 12, 1867, and on the earnest appeal of many citizens, I appointed, immediately after that date, a marshal of police and a number of subordinates, to give protection to the inhabitants of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. In these counties, for a long time previous, crimes of heinous character were of frequent occurrence. Combinations of desperate men were formed to overawe the proprietors and superintendents of the mines, and to control their management. Citizens were murdered in their dwellings and on the roads; others intimidated by threats, were driven from the counties; and a feeling of insecurity and terror very generally prevailed. The administrators of the law seemed powerless to suppress these outrages, or bring the guilty to punishment. Since the appointment of the new police force a remarkable change has taken place. All lawless combinations have been dispersed, the persons composing them having chiefly fled; not a single murder or atrocious crime is known to have been committed; an immense amount of capital that had been withdrawn has returned; and the people enjoy the assurance of safety and protection. A similar state of affairs to that which existed in the counties named is said to prevail in some parts of the oil regions, and applications have been made for the benefit of the above named act. It is, therefore, recommended that its provisions be extended to those, or to any other counties, upon the petition of a sufficient number of citizens, who shall furnish good reasons for desiring their benefits.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

You will find among the papers I send you, a uniform decimal system of measures, weights, and currencies, including a new method of reckoning circles, time, and longitude, together with the action of the Legislature of Maine in reference thereto. As the subject is one of general importance and interest, it is presented for your consideration.

FISH.

Herewith will be found the report of Col. James Worrell, commissioner appointed under the act of March 30, 1866, relative to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna river and its tributaries.

PENITENTIARIES.

From reports of the inspectors and directors, it will be seen that, in order to carry out the State Prison system, additional accommodations should be provided, either by erecting extensions to the present buildings, or an additional penitentiary. The appropriation made at the last session for the erection of a hospital in connection with the Western Penitentiary has not been expended, the board of inspectors being unwilling to select a site until it is determined by the Legislature whether or not additional wings or cells will be constructed.

COUNTY PRISONS.

Unfavorable reports are made respecting many of the county prisons. Some of them are alleged to be insecure and otherwise unfit for the purposes intended; others are of insufficient capacity and so over-crowded as to endanger the health of the inmates; while the management and discipline of nearly all might, doubtless, be materially improved. The policy is not a sound one that crowds together, indiscriminately, children and others convicted of their first and trifling offences, with men and women whose whole lives have been blackened with crime.

PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

In accordance with an act of Assembly, approved on the 27th of April last, Messrs. William H. Armstrong, of Lycoming county, Theodore H. Nevin, of Allegheny, Wm. M. Watts, of Cumberland, and Alexander Henry and N. B. Browne, of Philadelphia, were appointed commissioners "to inquire into the various systems of prison discipline as practiced in other States and countries." These gentlemen entered upon their duties and have visited various prisons, one of their number having gone to Europe for that purpose. The act, however, requiring them to report to this session of the Legislature does not allow them sufficient time to do justice to the subject, and they ask an amendment extending the time for their report until the session of 1869.

Among the accompanying papers will be found a report by Mr. Mahlon H. Dickenson, who was appointed in conformity with an act of the last Legislature, "to visit, for philanthropic purposes, the prisons and alms-houses in the various counties of the Commonwealth." The report will be found interesting in all its details, and the writer's suggestions deserving of espeecial attention.

PARDONS.

A report is herewith submitted of the pardons, remissions of fines, forfeited recognizance and death warrants, issued by me during the past year, with a tabular statement of those issued from 1791 to the present time. This report is made in accordance with a sense of duty to the Legislature and the public who have a right to be informed in what manner and to what extent the Executive clemency has been employed toward convicted criminals. It is also due to the Executive himself that his action in this regard should be understood. On no subject has there been greater misrepresentation than on that which relates to the exercise of the pardoning power. Accusations have repeatedly been published of its abuse, and cases have been cited in proof thereof, which were never even presented to my notice. Criminals were liberated from prison after sentence, and clamors raised in relation to their pardon in cases in which no appeal for clemency had ever been made. Upon investigation, it has been ascertained that a custom prevails in the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia, to re-consider, remit and change sentences, weeks and months after their delivery, and in this, much of the misrepresentation has originated. During the last year, as many convicts were thus liberated from the Moyamensing jail as were pardoned by me from all the prisons in the Commonwealth. Besides which a number more have had their terms of sentence reduced. How, or when, or under what authority, this custom originated, it is impossible to learn; but that it is liable to abuse, and is without the sanction of law, seems evident. The sentence of a convict is a matter of grave importance, and should receive most serious consideration before it is determined upon and delivered; for when it has become a matter of record, the criminal passes beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and there is no legal or consitutional remedy, even for errors that may be committed, except through appeal to the Executive. If a judge can remit or shorten a sentence, he can increase it, and that is a power dangerous to allow any one to wield. And further, if it be lawful for the judge of one court to remit sentences at pleasure, it follows that judges of all other courts should be invested with the same prerogative; and it requires no argument to show to what a dangerous extent it might be used. Happily, the custom appears to be confined to the court named, as judges in other counties disclaim any such authority.

Former Legislatures have had their attention called to the fact that persons are now confined in our county prisons under sentence of death, some of them for many years, whose death warrants were never issued, and towards whom the several Governors, whose term they were sentenced, could not discover sufficient cause for the exercise of the pardoning power. The custom has been for each Governor to decline issuing a death warrant which had been withheld by his predecessor. Hence, these convicts, sentenced to death, for whose execution the previous Governors did not issue warrants, and whom, it is presumed they believed deserved a milder punishment, must either be pardoned or remain prisoners for life. To remedy this the Governor should be vested with authority to commute the death penalty in the cases only to which allusion has been made, to such a term of imprisonment as his judgment would approve, and to remove the convicts from county jails to the penitentiaries.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A brief reference to the condition of the country will be proper, and will doubtless be expected by all who were earnest in their desire and co-operation for the suppression of the rebellion, and who are now equally in earnest in their wishes and endeavors to secure an early, final and permanent settlement of our national difficulties, upon the basis of loyalty and patriotism.

Contrary to the hopes of the great masses of our people, that portion of the country which was lately in rebellion has not yet attained complete tranquility. And this seems to have been inevitable; for all history teaches us that a people who engage in the perpetration of high crimes cannot entirely nor immediately escape their consequences. Nor, perhaps, is it desirable that they should. However this may be, it is certain that perfect repose cannot be secured until the insurrectionary States shall resume their original practical relation to the General Government.

How, when and through whom this can be best done, is the great question of the present.

That the views and conceptions of a single individual, however high he may be accidently and temporarily exalted, should be allowed to control or determine this question, cannot for a moment be conceded. The Constitution provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and, where the will of the people is the acknowledged law of the land, it requires an extraordinary amount of political effrontery to assume that a Chief Executive of the nation, to any degree or under any circumstances, is the United States.

And yet in effect or substance, if not in plain terms, this was assumed shortly after the surrender of Lee and his armed forces, by the President; and he has continued to act on this assumption, even in his late annual message, in which, while claiming, in words unknown to our forefathers and our institutions, to be the "elected defender" of the people, he arrogantly calls on Congress to "immediately strike from the statute books" its reconstruction laws.

That Congress "will surrender its plan of reconstruction" to this manifestly despotic demand, cannot be even imagined or conjectured. That plan, carefully matured as it was, and fully approved when it was a direct issue before the people, is eminently just, wise, and patriotic. It insists that men who were loyal in acts during the rebellion, or loyal in their feelings, should alone participate in the immediate government of the "insurrectionary districts." Going beyond the mere surface, it rests ultimately on the important doctrine, that the destinies of the nation can only be safe "in the hands of its friends;" of those whose political and moral natures remain sufficiently pure to feel the impulses of patriotism and the obligations of oaths.

That policy which antagonizes the Congressional plan, which has obstructed, and persistently endeavored to defeat it, first ignores all these important considerations. Having done this, it consistently maintains that those who devised the most infamous measures of war, and for years relentlessly perpetrated, in aid of their purposes, theft, plunder, murder, starvation, and assassination—the very leaders of the rebellion—should be allowed, after their involuntary failure, to possess all the rights and privileges of good citizens. That a scheme so absurd and dangerous should be sternly opposed by every true patriot, ought to admit of no doubt. The fact that it has some advocates renders it more important to sustain the contrary proposition.

In my inaugural address, I said, "that while Pennsylvania will confide in a loyal Congress, she will not hesitate to sustain it by her influence and power." This I repeat. Nor can I be induced to change this purpose; nor do I believe the people of the State can be, by appeals to the humanitarianism of the age and the invocation of mercy for those whose atrocious deeds have darkened the pages of our history. It has been well said, "the pity of the magistrate which suffers a criminal dangerous to society to escape from deserved punishment, is not mercy, but weakness." Truemercy inclines to us pity and relieve the unfortunate and guilty; but only in accordance with justice. And it may be well added, that it is at least a weakness, if not a crime, to permit uurepentant, and only outwardly subdued traitors, to exercise the elective franchise, hold offices, or take part in the deliberations and legislation of the nation. Its stability and prosperity, the welfare of the people now and hereafter, cannot permit thesethings to be done.

Individual interests, as well as the general financial condition of our national affairs would be greatly benefited by the simplification of internal revenue taxation, reducing the number of articles taxed and insuring honesty and faithfulness in collection. The reduction of taxes on the necessaries of life and on manufactures that are in competition with the products of foreign labor should be enrouraged, while the tax on luxuries and imports should be made sufficient to sustain the expenses of the government.

The people of Pennsylvania, ever true to the Union, and unswerving in their determination to preserve its honor, integrity and perpetuity, are proud and free to assert the sacredness of the national debt, and that its ultimate payment in full must be secured.

As regards the tariff, the protection of home labor and resources, I need only refer to the views expressed in my inaugural. Time and continued reflection have strengthened the views therein expressed. But this subject is committed to the watchful care of our representatives in Congress, and it is hoped their labors will be crowned with the happiest consequences. Surely the United States should protect and defend her own industry and skill—her own toiling millions!

I earnestly invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon your deliberations, and that He will prosper your exertions to promote the happiness of the people and the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth.

JOHN W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 7, 1868.

CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE
AND
SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED, AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:

10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calf Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE

with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. **10 per cent. saved** by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,
Cash and Produce Store,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.
June 28, 1867:6m

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing **180** acres, **95** of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, **95** acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

BLOODY RUN
MARBLE WORKS.

R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra ap19:1y.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The undersigned have just opened a very large supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

Our stock is complete and is not surpassed in

EXTENT, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS!

The old system of "trusting forever" having exploded; we are determined to sell goods upon the shortest profit for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

To prompt paying customers we will extend a credit of *four months, but we wish it understood after periods named*—bills will be due, and interest will be charged thereon. Buyers for Cash, may depend upon getting bargains.

Oct.28:3m. A. B. CRAMER.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES.

You can save money by buying your goods at
MANN'S CORNER,
or
MILLER & BOWSER,
BEDFORD, PA.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.

CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices; low Feed, Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or products. Oct.25:3mo

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
CHEAPEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.
have the
BEST STOCK OF STOVES,
ever brought to Bedford.

CALL AND SEE THE MAMMOTH STOCK.

200 STOVES OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

50 SECOND HAND STOVES.

THEY Will NOT BE UNDERSOLD

TIN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHEAPER THAN the CHEAPEST.

Every body will please bear in mind that B. M. BLYMYER & CO., sell CHEAPER goods, in their line, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. Remember the place

NO. 1. STONE ROW.

oct.4:tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of
THESHING MACHINES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

HARDWARE.

A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS.

AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.

The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by

FRESH PURCHASES

in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest

CASH PRICES,

or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everything in the Hardware line, such as

CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET AND SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,
CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,
GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,
SADDLERY of all kin
NAILS,
by the kegg or pound,
WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,
NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,
CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,
the very best POCKET KNIVES,
PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,
SILVER TEA AND TABLE SPOONS in setts.
BRITAINIA WARE

in setts, trays, &c.

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES,

Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-Cords, and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,

VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,

Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods kept in a first class Hardware store.

Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.

THOMAS M. LYNCH.

Nov.1:3mo.

BOTTOM FALLEN OUT!

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

—WAY—

DOWN! DOWN! THEY DROP

ONE LOW PRICE AND ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES

G. R. OSTER & CO.,

Are now receiving at their NEW STORE a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
FURS,
CLOTHING,
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR CLOTHS,
HATS & CAPS.
BOOTS,
SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
WILLOW-WARE,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER, OILS, TOBACCOS, CIGARS. &C.,

Together with an extensive assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES!

Which for extent and CHEAPNESS is unrivaled in Central Pennsylvania, all of which they offer Wholesale or Retaile at PRICES that DEFY COMPETITION. Piles of

CALICO PRINTS and MUSLINS

From Six and-one fourth cents up as to quality.

They invite all to call and see for themselves and be convinced.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH ON DELIVERY

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

Bedford, Pa., Dec. 13, 1867.-m3

628. HOOP SKIRTS 628.
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.
"OUR OWN MAKE."

After more than Five Years experience and experimenting in the manufacture of STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY HOOP SKIRTS, we offer our justly celebrated goods to merchants and the public in full confidence of their superiority over all others in the American market, and they are so acknowledged by all who wear or deal in them, as they give more satisfaction than any other Skirt, and recommend themselves in every respect. Dealers in Hoop Skirts should make a note of this fact. *EVERY LADY WHO HAS NOT GIVEN THEM A TRIAL, SHOULD DO SO WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.*

Our assortment embraces every style, length and size, for Ladies, Misses and Children, Also, Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

Ask for "Hopkins' Own Make," and be not deceived. See that the letter "H" is woven on the Tapes between each Hoop, and that they are stamped "*W. T. HOPKINS, MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH ST., PHILAD'A.*," upon each tape. No others are genuine.

Also, constantly on hand a full line of good New York and Eastern made Skirts, at very low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

At the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Manufactory and Emporium, No. 628 ARCH St., PHIL'A.

March 15, 1867.10mo

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first class instrument.

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by.

E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Send for descriptive circular and price list.

The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.

No TREMOLO has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, Pipe Organ Builder.*

ESTEY'S Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone—the essential features in instruments of this class.—*Geo. Jardine, Pipe Organ Builder.*

The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—*C. Heintz, Organist, Findlay, O.*

I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*

We know of no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—*Independent.*

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable; for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—*Methodist.*

Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Esty instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Bedford. July 12 1867 9m

[Chartered with Ample Powers.]

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

The second Collegiate year will commence ON MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

This Institution has been Chartered by the Legislature of the State with full Collegiate powers, and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers	(*B. E.*).
A Scientific Course,	(*B. S.*).
A Ladies' Course,	(*M. A.*).
A Classical Course,	*A. B.*).
A Biblical Course	(*B. B. S.*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks	$38.50
Instrumental Music	18.00
Double-Entry Book Keeping, (in classes)	15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.	

For catalogue and further particulars, address Rev. T.H. VICKROV, A. M., President, Dec. 14:66:1yr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of John S. Ritchey, late of Bedford township, deceased; will sell at private sale, the MANSION PLACE of said deceased, containing 113 Acres, more or less, with

THREE DWELLING HOUSES,
GRIST MILL,
SAW MILL,
DISTILLERY,
BARN

and other out-buildings thereon erected. Situated three miles North of Bedford. There is also a good orchard of choice fruit trees, and a spring of never-failing water on the premises. The place affords a splendid site for a Factory, there being excellent water power.

ALSO, a tract of choice land containing 30 acres, adjoining the above mentioned tract, having a good BARN and ORCHARD thereon. These tracts will be sold separately, or together, as the purchaser may desire.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Frederick Kuntz, Adam Dibert and others, containing about 50 acres.

TERMS reasonable. For information, address the undersigned, Pattonsville, Bedford Co., or Richard Sill, Bedford. JOSIAH RICHEY,
nov29tf *Executor*

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Bedford county, that appeals will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days and at the places hereby specified to wit:

For Cumberland Valley township, on Tuesday, January 7th, at the house of William W. Leaney.
For Colerain township and Rainsburg Borough, on Wednesday, January 8th at the house of A. J. Pennell.
For Southampton township on Thursday, January 9th, at the house of William Adams.
For Monroe township, on Friday, January 10th at the house of David Weimer,
For East Providence township, on Saturday, January 11th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.
For Snake Spring township, on Monday January 13th, at house of Joseph Mortimore.
For West Providence township, and Bloody Run Borough, on Tuesday, January 14th, at the house of W. Thomas Grove.
For Hopewell township, on Wednesday, January 15th at the house of William A. Grove.
For Broad Top township and Coaldale Borough, on Thursday, January 16th, at the house of George W. Figard.
For Saxton Borough on Friday, January 17th, at the house of James L. Prince.
For Liberty township, on Saturday, January 18th, at the house of C. A. Tricker, in Stonerstown.
For Middle Woodberry township, no Monday, January 20th, at the house of William G. Eicholtz.
For South Woodberry township, on Tuesday, January 21st, at New Enterprise, at the house of Samuel Oster.
For Union Township, on Wednesday, January 22d, at Mowry's Mill.
For St. Clair township and St. Clairsville Boro., on Thursday, January 23rd, in St. Clairsville at the house of Mrs. Rachel Nawgle.
For Napier township, on Friday, January 24th, at the house of Burton Edsall.
For Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday, January 25th, at the house of Burton Edsall.
For Londonderry township, on Monday, January 27th, at the house of James C. Devore.
For Harrison township, on Tuesday, January 28th, at the house of Joseph Cessna.
For Juniata township, on Wednesday, January 29th, at the house of Joseph Foller.
For Bedford township, on Thursday, January 30th, at the Commissioners office.
For Bedford Borough, on Friday, January 31st, at the Commissioner's Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redress, according to law. Special attention is also directed to the following portion of Article 4th, Section 2nd, of "An act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," to wit: "On the day the county or City Commissioners meet, to review the assessment, or for holding appeals, they shall, also determine who are exempt, or not liable to do military duty," &c. The appeals will be held on the days above named between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 12 o'clock, M.

MICHAEL S. RITCHEY,
DAVID HOWSARE,
PETER M. BARTON,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk. Commissioners.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of